

EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

14TH YEAR. NO. 51.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1898.

TWO CENTS

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Sure Rejection If Spain Sends an Evasive Answer.

THE DEBT OF CUBA.

This Country Might Allow the Peace Commissioners to Decide It.

THE REPLY EXPECTED TODAY.

Spain's Note Believed to Be Long—Should the Answer Be Unconditional Acceptance of Our Terms Some Negotiations May Be Necessary as to the Steps to Put the Agreement Into Effect—Several Ways This May Be Done—One Is Military Capitulation—Wade's Reinforcements Going Ahead Anyway.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—If the Spanish answer to our demands should embody an effort to secure any material change in the conditions it was the opinion yesterday that it will meet with prompt rejection. Some reference has been made in the dispatches of British newspapers to a desire on the part of the Spanish government to include in the preliminary agreement a clause exempting it from liability for the Cuban debt. The formal statement of the points of the United States note, given out from the White House, made no reference to this subject, and it cannot be known as yet whether or not the full text shows anything more. But, presuming that no reference whatever is made to the Cuban debt, it is possible the subject may be regarded as one that should be treated by the peace commissioners, who are to meet later to frame the treaty which, of course, will embody many details that are left untouched in the main proposition, though cabinet officers have authorized the statement that no part of the Cuban or Porto Rican debts would be assumed by the United States. Based upon the reports of the progress being made at Madrid toward returning the answer of Spain, it was calculated by the department officials that the formal note could not be delivered to the president before today, and that was also the belief of the French ambassador.

From the length of time consumed in its preparation, the note was believed to be long, thus entailing the consumption of much time in forwarding it first to Paris, reducing it to cipher there, retransmitting it over the cable and then retranslating it at the French embassy. In the case of the last note the attaches of the embassy worked nearly all night to prepare their communication to the Spanish government, though the conference with the president closed before 5 o'clock in the afternoon with the ambassador in possession of the United States note. Should the Spanish answer be an unconditional acceptance of our terms some negotiation may be necessary to agree upon the steps to be taken to give effect to the agreement. So far as can be learned, it has not yet been determined how this shall be done. There are two ways open. The first is a military capitulation by the captain generals of Cuba and Porto Rico, which will immediately place the American military or naval commanders in technical occupation of the islands and enable them to carry out in their own way and in their own time the embarkation of the Spanish armies in the islands. The question as to whether they shall be permitted to carry off their arms is not now as material as it was in the case of the surrender of General Toral's forces at Santiago, where occurring in the midst of the campaign there was a necessity for securing the moral effect of compelling the Spanish soldiers to lay down their arms. Spain having succumbed, it might be urged that the United States might grant a concession on this point to Spanish pride without fear of having the action attributed to fear of the consequences of a refusal.

This would not apply, however, to the volunteers who might elect to remain in Cuba, as it would not be prudent to allow so large a body of men to carry arms without restraint in the days of reconstruction, when delicate and difficult matters of internal policy are to be settled and new methods applied to the government of the islands. The second method by which the preliminary peace agreement might be formally effected would be by a protocol to be signed by a representative of the president, probably Secretary Day in this case, and by M. Cambon in behalf of the Spanish government. It was by just such an agreement as this, known as the Cushing protocol, that war with Spain was averted as a result of the Virginia affair. This course having the weight of precedent may be adopted in this case. It is probable that in the Philippines the greatest difficulty will be met in putting the agreement into effect on account of the attitude of the insurgents, but General Merritt is now gaining in strength daily and probably will be in position to meet any emergency.

General Wade's reinforcements for General Miles are going forward regardless of the progress of peace negotiations. The agreement to negotiate a

treaty of peace does not necessarily carry with it a cessation of hostilities. In the case of the Mexican war it was a month after the peace negotiations began before hostilities were declared to be closed, and, if it is desirable, these reinforcements may be intercepted and returned to the United States after they sail. The present plans of Secretary Alger all contemplate that they shall leave the United States, especially as it is felt that with the practical field experience they will acquire in Porto Rico under favorable climatic conditions they will make good material to use both there and in Cuba in carrying out the government's reconstruction policies.

Red Cross Steamer Sailed.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—With the Red Cross flag flying at her foremast the hospital ship Bay State sent to Cuba by the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid association, sailed out of Boston harbor Saturday. The vessel is loaded with provisions and many delicacies for the soldiers at the front.

CAPTURE OF LADRONES.

The Executive Officer of the Charleston Wrote to a Wheeling Man of the Fact.

WHEELING, Aug. 8.—The first detail at first hand of the bloodless capture of the principal of the Ladrone islands reached Wheeling yesterday in a letter to Hon. Augustus Pollack from the naval officer who figured in the leading role of the exploit, Lieutenant William Braunersreuther, executive officer of the cruiser Charleston. The letter follows in part:

U. S. S. CHARLESTON, AT SEA AND 1,000 MILES FROM MANILLA, June 24, 1896.

"We have just carried out our orders to capture the Spanish authorities at the capital of the Ladrone islands, Agaña. I was selected by the captain to undertake this job and given 160 men to land with as a starter.

"The matter was all settled in one day, and we are carrying with us 54 soldiers (Spanish) and 6 officers, besides a lot of Mauser rifles and nearly 10,000 rounds of ammunition. I had the whole to handle and did it up quickly. The captain's instructions were to wait a half hour for his answer to the ultimatum, then use my troops. I waited, and in just 29 minutes the governor handed me his sealed reply, addressed to the captain of my ship, out in the harbor, about four or five miles off.

"I knew this was sealed with the sole object of gaining time, and hence I broke the seal, read the contents, the governor protesting and saying that was a letter for my captain. I replied: 'I represent him here. You are now my prisoners, senors, and will have to come on board ship with me.'

"They protested and plead, and finally the governor said:

"'You came on shore to talk over matters and you make us prisoners instead.'

"I replied: 'I came on shore to hand you a letter and get your reply; in this reply, now in my hand, you agree to surrender all under your jurisdiction. If this means anything at all, it means that you will exceed to any demands I may deem proper to make. You will at once write an order to your military man at Agaña, the capital (this place was five miles distant) directing him to deliver here at this place at 4 p. m. (it was then 10:30 a. m., June 21), all arms and ammunition and all Spanish flags on the island.'

"The letter was written, read by me and sent. I took all the officers on board with me in a boat, and at 4 p. m. went ashore again and rounded in the whole outfit. I was three miles away from my troops and had only four men with me. At 4 p. m., when I disarmed 108 men and 2 officers, I had 46 men and 3 officers with me.

"The native troops I released and allowed to return to their homes unrestricted; they had manifested great joy in being relieved from Spanish rule."

A CHAPLAIN'S TESTIMONY.

Rev. Dr. McCook Says the Round Robin Expressed the Situation at Santiago.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—Rev. Dr. Henry C. McCook, chaplain of the Second regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, and one of the famous family of "Fighting McCooks," preached a sermon to his congregation Sunday in the Tabernacle Presbyterian church, in which he touched on the condition of the army at Santiago, from which place he has just returned, having been sent there as special commissioner of the national relief commission.

Of the "round-robin" signed by the American generals calling for the removal of the army, he said:

"So far as it relates to the sick and convalescent, it expresses precisely the feeling that I everywhere saw throughout that camp. There was the feeling that unless these men could be removed to the home land results would be very bad indeed. So far I concur in that letter."

Expected to Recover.

FORT MONROE, Va., Aug. 8.—One hundred and seven sick and wounded soldiers, who arrived here from Santiago Saturday on transport No. 30, the Lampasas, were taken to the post hospital Sunday afternoon. It is understood that but few of the men are in a serious condition.

SPAIN ACCEPTS.

This Believed to Be the Tenor of the Reply.

CABINET HAS ACTED.

The Queen Regent Has Also Agreed to the Terms.

CAMBON MAY GET IT TODAY.

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MADRID, Aug. 8.—The cabinet council yesterday completely approved the reply to the United States, which, it is said, accepts the American conditions. The reply will be telegraphed to Senor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish ambassador to France, so that M. Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington will likely receive it today.

The government is fully convinced that the note will be satisfactory to the Washington government and that a suspension of hostilities will be its immediate consequence.

It is reported that Duke Almodovar de Rio, the minister of foreign affairs, and Monsignor Merry del Val, Spanish ambassador to the vatican, will be selected to represent Spain in the negotiations.

The newspapers make no comments on the situation, owing to the strictness of the censorship.

According to the most reliable sources of information the Spanish note is couched in dignified language. It asserts that Spain bows to the force of circumstances, having done nothing to provoke the war into which she has been unwillingly led in the defense of her rights and territory.

It expresses a willingness to appoint delegates to meet the American commissioners to discuss a regime for the Philippines.

It is understood that both Senor Sagasta and Duke Almodovar de Rio, the foreign minister, told the queen regent that they felt deeply the painful duty circumstances imposed upon them.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"The answer of the Spanish government declares that Spain cannot discuss the American proposals, but only accepts them because they are imposed upon her by force. A few unessential changes in the American demands were asked for and it is not expected President McKinley will refuse them."

NURSES FOR SOLDIERS.

The Red Cross and Army Surgeon General Form a Combination For the Work.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, director D. A. R. hospital corps, was considering last week, with Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin, acting president of the Red Cross society, for maintenance of trained nurses, auxiliary to the American National Red Cross relief committee, a plan for facilitating the immediate placing of additional trained nurses in army hospitals.

By authority of the surgeon general, Dr. McGee and other officers of the D. A. R. hospital corps have been acting as a civil service commission for him in the selection of properly trained nurses for army service. Besides the immunes in Cuba, about 150 women are already enrolled in government service and at work in the general hospitals, where accommodations could be given them in the hospital buildings. In addition to



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these, a number of Red Cross nurses are serving as volunteers in certain hospitals. The surgeon general has now decided that these nurses, like all others, shall be certified by Dr. McGee

as conforming to the army standard and be officially enrolled.

At the same time he has gratefully accepted the offer of the Red Cross auxiliary of the maintenance of trained nurses, to provide transportation and accommodation for the nurses at tent and camp hospitals. The objection to the employment of women in these temporarily erected hospitals has been based solely on the difficulty in providing for their accommodation, and now that this is obviated, they may be sent to such hospitals as soon as the surgeon requires. Much aid will likely be given the sick and wounded through this happy combination of interests.

G. A. R. Men to Visit Canada.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 8.—The Dominion government yesterday granted the request of the Grand Army of the Republic to visit Hamilton, Ontario, to attend a celebration, carrying their arms. As soon as the request was made it was answered, the permission being granted with pleasure.

COMMANDERS AGREED.

A Denial That Sampson and Schley Differed Regarding Entering Santiago Harbor.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—On July 27 Admiral Sampson wrote a telegram and letter to Secretary Long regarding an Associated Press dispatch, in which Commodore Schley was made to say that he had stated, apparently to the writer, that he had over and over again declared it was possible to enter the harbor of Santiago, notwithstanding the mines. He further said in the letter:

"Commodore Schley called upon me yesterday and voluntarily stated that the publication of the article on the 19th was false in every particular; that he not only never stated anything of the kind, but that he had never even thought of it; that he had always entirely agreed with me on this question, and that he did not know a single officer whose opinion differed from mine."

Secretary Long asked The Associated Press manager for the source.

C. A. Boyton, the manager, replied in part as follows:

"This letter was not written by either of our representatives with the squadron off Santiago, but by another gentleman who was temporarily on one of our dispatch boats. The dispatch was not subject to censorship."

"Our Mr. Graham, who has been constantly with Commander Schley since his squadron assembled at Hampton Roads, and is probably more familiar with his views than any newspaper man at Santiago, says that Commander Schley was always in complete accord with Admiral Sampson as to the question of entering the harbor. He quotes Commander Schley as saying:

"'Admiral Sampson and I had always agreed that it would be foolish to enter the harbor with the mines in place and the condition of the mines proved that Admiral Sampson was correct.'"

Cervera's Gallant Letter.

MOBILE, Aug. 8.—In response to an invitation extended in the name of the people of Greensboro, Ala., to visit Lieutenant Hobson's home, Admiral Cervera writes, under date of Aug. 2, a letter of thanks, but said it would be impossible for him to visit the home of the brave Lieutenant Richmond Pearson Hobson. He further said that "as soon as the war is ended, it will be obligatory upon me to return immediately to Spain to account for my conduct, which must be judged as provided for by the law."

ALGER APPREHENSIVE.

Fears Small Wharfage Resources at Santiago Will Retard Movement of Troops and Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Secretary Alger is apprehensive that the small wharfage resources of Santiago will seriously retard the execution of the department's orders for the speedy return to the United States of Shafter's army corps. With the Spanish steamers coming in to take away the surrendered army of General Toral, which must be first removed before it will be safe to withdraw the whole of the American force, it is going to be difficult to embark the latter without incurring danger of a severe congestion in the unhealthy town.

General Shafter has been called upon by cable to describe the state of affairs, and he will be given all the help in the power of the war department, but still it is believed that the whole of Shafter's soldiers cannot be embarked before the first of September. Meanwhile the big hospital and camp at Montauk Point is being rapidly put in readiness for their reception. As there is a doubt as to the ability of the transports to come alongside the wharf in Fort Pond harbor, provision will be made for a number of light draft sidewheel steamers, possibly New York ferry boats, to take the men ashore from the big steamers.

Confederates in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—Confederate veterans, survivors of Pickett's division, and invited guests, numbering in all 109, arrived in this city early yesterday to attend an encampment of Union and Confederate soldiers, which is to take place this week at a resort on the New Jersey side of the Delaware river. Mrs. Pickett, the widow of General Pickett, accompanied the southern soldiers.

TROOPS ADVANCE

Forces in Porto Rico Began General Movement.

GEN. ERNST'S BRIGADE.

Part of It. Constituting the Advance Center. Moved Out.

TRANSPORTATION COLUMN CONVOY

The Eleventh Infantry of Gen. Henry's Division Started to the Left Toward Adjuntas—The Philadelphia City Troop Part of the Conveying Party Taking Brooke's Transportation Column Along the Coast Road Through Salinas to Arroya—Slight Skirmish.

PONCE, Porto Rico, Aug. 8.—(Via St. Thomas, D. W. I.)—A general advance of the American force began yesterday morning. The remainder of General Ernst's brigade, constituting the advance center, supported by two batteries, moved out at 6 o'clock, and a



GENERAL ERNST.

part of the Eleventh infantry of General Henry's division started to the left toward Adjuntas. Troop A of New York, the Philadelphia city troop and Troop H of the Sixth regulars are conveying General Brooke's transportation column along the coast road through Salinas to Arroya.

Colonel Rice of General Miles' staff will probably be assigned to the new command of the Sixth Massachusetts.

PONCE, Aug. 8.—General Brooke's advance guard entered Guayama Friday after a sharp skirmish, in which several on both sides were wounded. The general advance was delayed by the grounding of the transport Massachusetts with General Brooke's headquarters aboard. The Massachusetts floated Friday night.

The Spanish force at Guayama, numbering 500, were driven back toward Cayey with the loss of one killed and two wounded. Of the Americans, Privates Gordon, Walcott and Refee of the Fourth Ohio were wounded, none fatally. General Haines occupies the town. Major Flagler, while reconnoitering near Coemo Friday night, ran into the enemy's pickets and was fired upon. Thirty shots were fired, but no one was injured.

PONCE, Porto Rico, Aug. 8.—General Roy Stone Saturday was clearing the road from Adjuntas to Utuado. He had a force of 500 natives at work. A company of the Second Wisconsin and a battalion of the Nineteenth regular infantry were moving to his support. A considerable force of Spanish was reported to the northwest and frequent alarms were given.

PONCE, Porto Rico, Aug. 8, via St. Thomas, D. W. I.—General Wilson has moved the headquarters of his division from Ponce to Juana Diaz.

General Schwan, with the Eleventh regular infantry and two batteries, moved yesterday through Yauco toward Mayaguez.

General Brooke was moving north from Guayama yesterday with 10,000 men.

MADRID, Aug. 8.—An official dispatch from Porto Rico says the Americans Saturday seized the customs house in the village of Fajardo, which place was without a garrison.

An American column, the dispatch also says, supported by artillery advanced on Guayama. The Spaniards made a brave defense, but were forced to withdraw to Alturas. Seventeen of the Spaniards were killed.

Soldiers For Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—The transports Lakme and Charles Nelson, which carry detachments of the New York regiment and engineer corps, left Saturday for Honolulu. The ship Tacoma, with horses and mules on board, started for Manila Saturday.

Ex-Minister Brodhead Dead.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—Colonel James O. Brodhead, minister to Switzerland under Cleveland, is dead as the result of a disease from which he has been wasting away for some time.

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Secretary Long asked The Associated Press manager for the source.

C. A. Boyton, the manager, replied in part as follows: "This letter was not written by either of our representatives with the squadron off Santiago, but by another gentleman who was temporarily on one of our dispatch boats. The dispatch was not subject to censorship."

"Our Mr. Graham, who has been constantly with Commander Schley since his squadron assembled at Hampton Roads, and is probably more familiar with his views than any newspaper man at Santiago, says that Commander Schley was always in complete accord with Admiral Sampson as to the question of entering the harbor. He quotes Commander Schley as saying: 'Admiral Sampson and I had always agreed that it would be foolish to enter the harbor with the mines in place and the condition of the mines proved that Admiral Sampson was correct.'"

Cervera's Gallant Letter.

MOBILE, Aug. 8.—In response to an invitation extended in the name of the people of Greensboro, Ala., to visit Lieutenant Hobson's home, Admiral Cervera writes, under date of Aug. 2, a letter of thanks, but said it would be impossible for him to visit the home of the brave Lieutenant Richmond Pearson Hobson. He further said that "as soon as the war is ended, it will be obligatory upon me to return immediately to Spain to account for my conduct, which must be judged as provided for by the law."

ALGER APPREHENSIVE.

Fears Small Wharfage Resources at Santiago Will Retard Movement of Troops and Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Secretary Alger is apprehensive that the small wharfage resources of Santiago will seriously retard the execution of the department's orders for the speedy return to the United States of Shafter's army corps. With the Spanish steamers coming in to take away the surrendered army of General Toral, which must be first removed before it will be safe to withdraw the whole of the American force, it is going to be difficult to embark the latter without incurring danger of a severe congestion in the unhealthy town.

General Shafter has been called upon by cable to describe the state of affairs, and he will be given all the help in the power of the war department, but still it is believed that the whole of Shafter's soldiers cannot be embarked before the first of September. Meanwhile the big hospital and camp at Montauk Point is being rapidly put in readiness for their reception. As there is a doubt as to the ability of the transports to come alongside the wharf in Fort Pond harbor, provision will be made for a number of light draft sidewheel steamers, possibly New York ferry boats, to take the men ashore from the big steamers.

Confederates in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—Confederate veterans, survivors of Pickett's division, and invited guests, numbering in all 109, arrived in this city early yesterday to attend an encampment of Union and Confederate soldiers, which is to take place this week at a resort on the New Jersey side of the Delaware river. Mrs. Pickett, the widow of General Pickett, accompanied the southern soldiers.

TROOPS ADVANCE.

Forces in Porto Rico Began General Movement.

GEN. ERNST'S BRIGADE.

Part of It. Constituting the Advance Center. Moved Out.

TRANSPORTATION COLUMN CONVOY.

The Eleventh Infantry of Gen. Henry's Division Started to the Left Toward Adjuntas—The Philadelphia City Troop Part of the Convoying Party Taking Brooke's Transportation Column Along the Coast Road Through Salinas to Arroyo—Slight Skirmish.

PONCE, Porto Rico, Aug. 8.—(Via St. Thomas, D. W. I.)—A general advance of the American force began yesterday morning. The remainder of General Ernst's brigade, constituting the advance center, supported by two batteries, moved out at 6 o'clock, and a



GENERAL ERNST.

part of the Eleventh Infantry of General Henry's division started to the left toward Adjuntas. Troop A of New York, the Philadelphia city troop and Troop H of the Sixth regulars are conveying General Brooke's transportation column along the coast road through Salinas to Arroyo.

Colonel Rice of General Miles' staff will probably be assigned to the new command of the Sixth Massachusetts.

PONCE, Aug. 8.—General Brooke's advance guard entered Guayama Friday after a sharp skirmish, in which several on both sides were wounded. The general advance was delayed by the grounding of the transport Massachusetts with General Brooke's headquarters aboard. The Massachusetts floated Friday night.

The Spanish force at Guayama, numbering 500, were driven back toward Cayey with the loss of one killed and two wounded. Of the Americans, Privates Gordon, Walcott and Refee of the Fourth Ohio were wounded, none fatally. General Haines occupies the town. Major Flagler, while reconnoitering near Coamo Friday night, ran into the enemy's pickets and was fired upon. Thirty shots were fired, but no one was injured.

PONCE, Porto Rico, Aug. 8.—General Roy Stone Saturday was clearing the road from Adjuntas to Utuado. He had a force of 500 natives at work. A company of the Second Wisconsin and a battalion of the Nineteenth regular infantry were moving to his support. A considerable force of Spanish was reported to the northwest and frequent alarms were given.

PONCE, Porto Rico, Aug. 8, via St. Thomas, D. W. I.—General Wilson has moved the headquarters of his division from Ponce to Juana Diaz.

General Schwan, with the Eleventh regular infantry and two batteries, moved yesterday through Yauco toward Mayaguez.

General Brooke was moving north from Guayama yesterday with 10,000 men.

MADRID, Aug. 8.—An official dispatch from Porto Rico says the Americans Saturday seized the customs house in the village of Fajardo, which place was without a garrison.

An American column, the dispatch also says, supported by artillery advanced on Guayama. The Spaniards made a brave defense, but were forced to withdraw to Alturas. Seventeen of the Spaniards were killed.

Soldiers For Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—The transports Lakme and Charles Nelson, which carry detachments of the New York regiment and engineer corps, left Saturday for Honolulu. The ship Tacoma, with horses and mules on board, started for Manila Saturday.

Ex-Minister Brodhead Dead.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—Colonel James O. Brodhead, minister to Switzerland under Cleveland, is dead as the result of a disease from which he has been wasting away for some time.

Clearance Bargains In Shoes.

This would be a good time to buy your school shoes for girls and boys, as we are closing out all tans and odds and ends at cost.

Special Prices are

39, 48, 75 and 98c.

It is a little early yet, but it will pay to invest at once.

W. H. GASS, 220 Diamond.

ANOTHER MOVE IS MADE

Some New Developments on the Virginia Side.

MR. BANFIELD IS INTERESTED

He Now Owns a Considerable Amount of Real Estate Opposite the City, but No Announcement Is Made of the Disposition He Will Make of It.

After months of waiting and expectation it will be cheering news to East Liverpool to learn that a move has been made on the Virginia side, and there is reason to believe that more activity will mark that section of this vicinity in the very near future.

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The story in circulation among the knowing ones is that Mr. Banfield has enlisted a number of capitalists in the venture, and they will erect a tin plant on a portion of the land purchased. The plans of the combination will likely be made public in a short time.

WANT MR. SWIFT AGAIN.

Methodist Protestant People So Instructed the Delegate.

At the Methodist Protestant church yesterday morning the last Lord's supper of the conference was observed. After the ceremony Rev. William Hall was elected delegate to the annual conference, which will be held in Cumberland next week, with Will Curfman as alternate. By a unanimous vote the delegate was instructed to ask for the retention of Reverend Swift, the present pastor, for another year.

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HOW FILIPINOS FIGHT.

Marked Success Attained by Insurgents Against Spaniards.

NATIVE FIGHTERS ARE FEARLESS.

They Have Obtained Nearly a Thousand Mauser Rifles by Hand to Hand Encounters With the Enemy's Troops — Were Victorious on Every Hand — In the First Week's Fighting the Spaniards Were Invariably Defeated, Many Being Killed.

J. L. Stickney, the New York Herald's special correspondent at Manila, writing under the date of June 9, describes the insurgent campaign in the Philippines as follows:

About three weeks ago General Aguinaldo landed in Cavite, and as the future of the Philippine islands and to some extent the interests of the United States in Manila may depend upon the operations of the rebel forces I give herewith a detailed account of the insurgent campaign.

General Emilio Aguinaldo arrived at Manila on Thursday, May 18, having been allowed by Admiral Dewey to take passage from Hongkong in the dispatch boat McCulloch. At that time there were probably not more than 100 persons in the town of Cavite, all the natives having gone away when the Spaniards were driven out on May 2. The general occupied one of the houses on the Calle del Arsenal and sent word to his followers on the island that he had returned to lead them against the Spaniards.

In a few days groups of Filipinos, as the natives are called, began to appear in the streets of Cavite. Only a very small number of the arrivals brought arms with them, and most of them seemed badly nourished, haggard and timorous. They looked like people who had been hunted.

By the latter part of May many of the native arrivals were seen to be armed with Mauser magazine rifles such as the Spanish troops are armed with. The manner in which these arms were obtained tells a story of reckless courage shown by the native fighters. At the time of the so called pacification of these islands last winter one of the conditions imposed on the insurgents was the surrender of all their arms to the Spaniards, and as this condition had been rigidly enforced the natives had few or no arms with which to begin again their rebellion.

It was impossible to get arms into the islands through the watchful blockade established by the Spanish gunboats, and the only way in which rifles, particularly modern pieces, could be obtained was to take them from the Spaniards. Armed only with machetes, the Filipinos were forced to wait for their opportunities. A squad of a dozen Spaniards would be straggling along through a forest road when men would suddenly swarm about them, as though springing from the ground. In these hand to hand struggles the long and powerful knives of the insurgents would quickly cut down half of the Spanish force before the latter recovered from their surprise, and thus the rebels would get a certain number of rifles on every such occasion.

What mattered it that every rifle so obtained cost the lives of three or four Filipinos? When 100 were killed, there remained twice that number ready to repeat the self sacrifice. And so, little by little, the supply of weapons continued to grow. By May 26 he had 479 men armed with the best Mauser rifles and a small stock of ammunition, and the steamer Faion had arrived from some unknown place bringing 2,000 Remington rifles and 200,000 rounds of cartridges. That night 600 rebels crossed from Cavite to the opposite shore of Bakor bay, landing in the front of about 2,000 Spanish troops, consisting of the Seventy-fourth regiment of the line and the Infanteria de Marina, who had been driven out of Cavite by our squadron.

As the rebels had no retreat open to them in case of defeat, since the Spaniards commanded the narrow neck of land leading from Caridad toward Novala, it must be admitted that the insurgents showed a great amount of pluck, especially when it is remembered that for them capture meant death without trial or delay. But the Spaniards evidently did not discover the insurgents at once or else they felt confident of routing them whenever they were ready to attack.

It was not till the morning of May 28 that the Spaniards made an effort to drive the insurgents into the sea, and then they made the grave mistake of sending a wholly inadequate force. The result was that the rebels surrounded the Spaniards and poured into them such a galling fire that they were forced to surrender. In this affair the rebels took 174 prisoners, and were able, therefore, to supply that number of their own men with modern firearms. Having apparently learned nothing by this experience, the Spaniards sent another small detachment against their foes on May 29. This time the rebels took 224 prisoners and added to their stock of weapons by that number.

General Tomas Mascardo, who was conducting the active operations in the province of Cavite, was now in command of about 900 men armed with the Mauser rifle and of about 1,300 more

armed with the Remington. Knowing that the Spaniards would probably try to re-enforce their troops from the garrison in the city of Manila, he sent about 400 to 500 men to the bridge called the Divisoria bridge, near Las Pinas, where it would be necessary for any force coming from Manila to advance for a long distance over a narrow road flanked by impassable swamps. It was a position resembling that of the Romans when Horatio said, "In you straight pass a thousand may well be stopped by three." At this point he placed one of his most trusted subordinates, with orders never to fire until the Spaniards should reach a perfectly open position on the narrow road, where they would be unable to use artillery for fear of hitting their own men.

During an attack on the powder magazine situated on the beach between Cavite Viejo (Old Cavite) and Bakor and back toward Imus the rebels took more than 250 prisoners and four small field guns. By this time the Spaniards in the Cavite province were panic stricken. They seemed to have lost not only all courage, but also all military capacity. Instead of massing their forces at one spot they remained scattered about the province in detachments of 200 to 300 men. Every skirmish gave the rebels more confidence in themselves and also added to their supply of fighting material. Now, too late, an attempt was made to bring re-enforcements from Manila to the Spaniards in Cavite province.

On the same day, May 30, a detachment, estimated to number about 4,000 men, with at least one machine gun and one field piece, came marching gaily down the road leading to Bakor. Finding a body of rebels at the Divisoria bridge, the Spaniards blazed away with their machine gun, sent a few shells over the rebels' heads from their field piece and then charged the bridge. They seemed to imagine that the natives would not think of resisting a strong body of Spanish troops, backed up by artillery, for they did not try to learn whether their fire had had any effective results. A few yards from the bridge they were met by the discharge of four guns that the rebels had kept concealed, coupled with a withering fire of musketry, and when the smoke from the field piece cleared away there was not a Spaniard to be seen on the road except such as were past running away.

From a safe distance the Spanish artillery now roared time and again, while their small arm fire sounded like the roll of thunder. But as the insurgents made no reply and did not seem to be suffering very much from the shower of lead that the Spaniards were throwing at them the dons screwed their courage up to the point of making another charge. Six discharges from the small guns and a rattling musketry fire took all the appetite for further fighting out of the Spaniards, and they contented themselves for the remainder of the afternoon with firing at the rebels at long range. They did not gain a foot of ground nor kill a single one of their enemies.

Having succeeded in getting a guide and a canoe on Thursday, June 2, I crossed Bakor bay to witness an attack that the rebels expected to make on the church in Cavite Viejo. When I landed, I was driven in a two wheeled cart through a country that consisted of about two-thirds swamp, interspersed with low islands overgrown with the most dense tropical jungle. We traveled over a very good dirt road, evidently built like a causeway through the morass, and in a few minutes we drew up alongside a first class Krupp gun near the foot of a bridge. On the crest of this bridge was a barricade of large stone so set as to leave loopholes about three inches wide at the height of a man's shoulder.

On arriving at this redoubt I was surprised to find on looking through the loopholes that the old Cavite church was only about 200 yards away, at the end of the narrow lane that led to the bridge from the town. I expected and desired to reach the front, but I had not been anxious to go into danger needlessly. However, having gone there voluntarily, I could not well show less sang froid than my little rebel friend, Captain Salafranca, who was walking around on the bridge as though there was not an enemy within ten miles.

I took note of the arrangements of the insurgents for the defense of the bridge, and when the captain sent for a table and a chair from the house at the rebel end of the bridge the least I could do was to sit down and write out what the men about me were so anxious to tell me concerning the incidents of that day at this point. So while one of the rebels held a nice silk umbrella over my head I took notes and perspired copiously. As I sat there and asked questions the number of insurgents on the bridge rapidly increased, so that by the time I was ready to take a photograph of the place it was uncomfortably overcrowded. But I noticed that most of the men took the precaution to keep their bodies well below the level of the loopholes, except when I took the photograph, and then they all stood up, each one anxious to appear in the picture. But aside from a very natural and proper desire to take advantage of the cover provided for them, the men about me showed no special emotion. Then there was a smart return of the Spaniards' fire, the men stepping to the loopholes and firing with careful aim, like soldiers who ap-

preciated the value of good ammunition too well to waste it on the mere walls of a church as long as there was an enemy visible at the windows thereof.

When the fusillade had apparently run its course, so far as the Spaniards were concerned, the Filipinos almost apologized to me. At first I thought perhaps it was on account of the Spaniards' rudeness in disturbing me, but when I gathered that they were making excuses for the Spaniards' bad shooting, in having hit only one man, while they claimed to have hit several men in the church, I concluded I might as well go while my reputation for courage was good. I learned afterward that one rebel had four teeth knocked out by a glancing shot and another received a ball in the leg. The Spaniards in the old Cavite church showed more pluck than any of their comrades, having sustained a close siege for nine days before they surrendered, on Wednesday, June 8. On the same day the rebels made a general advance upon Manila, closing in from the north as well as the south. When the old Cavite church hoisted the white flag, the rebels were in full possession of the whole of Cavite province, having taken about 2,000 prisoners and a stand of arms and six field guns.

PORTO RICO INVESTMENTS.

Under Our Control the Island Will Offer a Tempting Field For Yankee Capital.

Porto Rico under American control will offer a tempting field for Yankee capital and enterprise. People who are familiar with the condition of affairs in that island tell me that as soon as the United States takes possession and endeavors to establish a government the Spaniards, who own the plantations and compose the business community, will go back to Spain, after disposing of their property for whatever it will bring. They are so proud and their hatred of this government is so great that they will not be willing to live under our flag. The island is of volcanic origin, gushing streams abound in the mountains, pleasant summer resorts are to be found, and yellow fever is unknown, except at seaports, where it is introduced from Cuba and other West Indian islands. The natural riches of the island have remained practically undeveloped.

The Spaniards have worked the plantations with negro labor, but have not devoted any attention to the construction of railroads, except short spurs about their plantations. The native negro population will furnish all the unskilled labor required by American enterprise. Capital will find profitable investment, but men without money should hesitate before surrendering employment in the United States to seek a fortune in Porto Rico. Limited numbers of mechanics will be required to operate the plantation mills, construct railroads and work upon other enterprises; but, as in all countries newly thrown open to Americans, the labor markets of Porto Rico are apt to be overstocked before the island is a month under the American flag. — Chicago Record.

DEWEY'S ACHIEVEMENT.

Rear Admiral Kimberly Praises the Hero of Manila—Future of Philippines.

Rear Admiral Kimberly, United States navy, retired, delivered an interesting address on "Our Navy" at the Chautauqua assembly grounds, Lake View, South Framingham, the other morning.

"Diplomacy," he said, "is good, but there are times when it is impotent unless it is backed up by a strong navy. We are now going to build up our navy to a proper size, and I am glad of it. But no matter how fine ships we have they will be practically useless unless they are manned by capable naval officers."

Admiral Dewey was alluded to especially by the speaker, and the hero's name was greeted with loud applause. "Dewey," he said, "was with Farragut in the civil war and acquitted himself bravely. That he had not forgotten the lessons of that grand old man was shown in the battle of Manila Bay. His orders were to destroy the Spanish fleet, and he did it. But he also had to secure a harbor."

"In the Philippines there are 114,000 square miles and 9,000,000 population. The only way to solve the problem is to take the islands ourselves or to set them free after establishing the best form of government we can. God's mills grind well, although they are slow. This victory of ours in the far east not only means continued supremacy, but it means carrying into Manila nineteenth century civilization. We cannot shut ourselves off from the rest of the world any longer. This opportunity has been given to us. We must grasp it." — Philadelphia Press.

More War Advice.

If you hope to be a hero who will stand the test aright.

You must read life's lesson further than the rudiments of fight.

You must have the moral courage which enables man to learn.

That frequently he has to stand in line and take his turn.

For dignity will suffer in the overzealous elf Who grabs the trump of fame and tries to play it for himself.

If you hope to be regarded with a reverence profound.

Be good and don't seem greedy when they pass the medals round.

—Washington Star.



An honest man in this day and age has little need to fear death by hanging. The danger that innocent men will die upon the scaffold has been reduced by modern laws of evidence to a minimum.

There is one appalling death that still threatens innocent men. It is a slow and lingering death from consumption. One-sixth of the human race die from this relentless enemy of humanity. Probably no subject connected with health is so important and so little understood as the conservation of vital force. The human organism is a wonderful machine, and is so constructed that if exhaustive draughts are made upon the vital forces during youth and middle life, the mechanism responds for the time, but at the expense of its future usefulness. The man who overworks or exhausts himself day after day is constantly overdrawing his store of vital force. Finally the mechanism of supply breaks down and the man becomes a physical bankrupt. The mechanism of supply in a man is his stomach. There the food is transformed into vital force. If the stomach is weak and the digestion impaired, the body ceases to receive and store up vital force. If the draught is continued, consumption or some other equally fatal disease is the result. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a great producer of vital force. It enables a man to daily store up energy to do almost any amount of work or stand any amount of exposure. It does its work through the stomach. It makes the weak stomach strong. It facilitates and increases the flow of digestive juices. It promotes and perfects the assimilation of all the life-giving elements of the food. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder.

Mr. F. M. Robinson, of Xenophon, Tenn., writes: "I can heartily recommend Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for indigestion and torpid liver. I was very bad off and tried different doctors with but little benefit. I decided to give the 'Golden Medical Discovery' a trial and I soon began to improve. If it had not been for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery I believe I would not be living to-day."

GET YOUR NOTICE?

Many East Liverpool Citizens Have Acknowledged Receipt—The Question is Important.

A notice means a great deal.

It all depends on the notice.

There are many kinds.

This one is serious.

It's nature's notice.

A warning note of trouble.

Neglect it not, delay is dangerous!

Where does it come? In the back.

Why does it come? Because the kidneys are sick.

How does it come? With aches and pains.

Backache, lame back and weak back are notices.

Notices of kidney trouble.

Notices to take Doan's Kidney Pills.

Don't read them wrongly.

Don't take our advice—take your neighbors.

Lots of East Liverpool people can tell you.

There are many kidney remedies.

But only one cure.

Other kidney pills — but only one Doan's.

Here's one that knows:

Mr. W. P. Cochran, of Mulberry street, East End, says: "At intervals for thirty years I had serious kidney and bladder trouble. I suffered with all the various symptoms in their worst form. The agony I went through can hardly be described. Many nights I rolled from one side to the other trying to find an easy position for my back. I could not move without having sharp twinges of pain and I was also troubled with a urinary difficulty, the secretions being very irregular and at times distressing. I ran down so that I could hardly help myself. Doctors treated me and I took a power of stuff. I had given up all hopes of being cured, having suffered so long and not finding anything that would give me relief more than a few days. When I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised as a never-failing remedy, I got a box at the W. & W. Pharmacy. After taking half of it I could see some improvement. I continued to improve from that time on. Doan's Kidney Pills did me more good than anything I ever used and I am quite free in expressing my opinion of them by saying that they are a good remedy for all kidney and bladder trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents, or mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other.

MADE ME A MAN

ALL Nervous Diseases—Failing Memory, Impotency, Sleeplessness, etc., caused by Abuse or other Excesses and Indiscretions. They quickly and surely restore Lost Vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage.

Prevent Insanity and Consumption if taken in time. They give immediate improvement and effect a CURE where all other fail.

They give you the genuine Ajax Tablets. They have cured thousands and will cure you. We give a positive written guarantee to effect a cure. We give a 30-day trial. If you are not cured, we will refund the money. Price 50 CENTS per box, or six boxes (full treatment) for \$2.50. Sent in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price. (General sale, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price.)

For sale in East Liverpool, Ohio, by John I. Hodson and the W. & W. Pharmacy.

A Dumas Story.

Dumas the elder was rarely spiteful to or about his fellow men, but one day, when he happened to be in that mood, a friend called to tell him a piece of news. "They have just given M. X. the Legion of Honor," he said. Then he added, in a significant tone, "Now, can you imagine why they should have given it to him?"

"Yes," answered the great dramatist promptly. "They have given it to him because he was without it."

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In a few days groups of Filipinos, as the natives are called, began to appear in the streets of Cavite. Only a very small number of the arrivals brought arms with them, and most of them seemed badly nourished, haggard and timorous. They looked like people who had been hunted.

By the latter part of May many of the native arrivals were seen to be armed with Mauser magazine rifles such as the Spanish troops are armed with. The manner in which these arms were obtained tells a story of reckless courage shown by the native fighters. At the time of the so called pacification of these islands last winter one of the conditions imposed on the insurgents was the surrender of all their arms to the Spaniards, and as this condition had been rigidly enforced the natives had few or no arms with which to begin again their rebellion.

It was impossible to get arms into the islands through the watchful blockade established by the Spanish gunboats, and the only way in which rifles, particularly modern pieces, could be obtained was to take them from the Spaniards. Armed only with machetes, the Filipinos were forced to wait for their opportunities. A squad of a dozen Spaniards would be straggling along through a forest road when men would suddenly swarm about them, as though springing from the ground. In these hand to hand struggles the long and powerful knives of the insurgents would quickly cut down half of the Spanish force before the latter recovered from their surprise, and thus the rebels would get a certain number of rifles on every such occasion.

What mattered it that every rifle so obtained cost the lives of three or four Filipinos? When 100 were killed, there remained twice that number ready to repeat the self sacrifice. And so, little by little, the supply of weapons continued to grow. By May 26 he had 479 men armed with the best Mauser rifles and a small stock of ammunition, and the steamer Faion had arrived from some unknown place bringing 2,000 Remington rifles and 200,000 rounds of cartridges. That night 600 rebels crossed from Cavite to the opposite shore of Bakor bay, landing in the front of about 2,000 Spanish troops, consisting of the Seventy-fourth regiment of the line and the Infanteria de Marina, who had been driven out of Cavite by our squadron.

As the rebels had no retreat open to them in case of defeat, since the Spaniards commanded the narrow neck of land leading from Caridad toward Novala, it must be admitted that the insurgents showed a great amount of pluck, especially when it is remembered that for them capture meant death without trial or delay. But the Spaniards evidently did not discover the insurgents at once or else they felt confident of routing them whenever they were ready to attack.

It was not till the morning of May 28 that the Spaniards made an effort to drive the insurgents into the sea, and then they made the grave mistake of sending a wholly inadequate force. The result was that the rebels surrounded the Spaniards and poured into them such a galling fire that they were forced to surrender. In this affair the rebels took 174 prisoners, and were able, therefore, to supply that number of their own men with modern firearms. Having apparently learned nothing by this experience, the Spaniards sent another small detachment against their foes on May 29. This time the rebels took 224 prisoners and added to their stock of weapons by that number.

General Tomas Mascado, who was conducting the active operations in the province of Cavite, was now in command of about 900 men armed with the Mauser rifle and of about 1,200 more

armed with the Remington. Knowing that the Spaniards would probably try to re-enforce their troops from the garrison in the city of Manila, he sent about 400 to 500 men to the bridge called the Divisoria bridge, near Las Pinas, where it would be necessary for any force coming from Manila to advance for a long distance over a narrow road flanked by impassable swamps. It was a position resembling that of the Romans when Horatio said, "In you straight pass a thousand may well be stopped by three." At this point he placed one of his most trusted subordinates, with orders never to fire until the Spaniards should reach a perfectly open position on the narrow road, where they would be unable to use artillery for fear of hitting their own men.

During an attack on the powder magazine situated on the beach between Cavite Viejo (Old Cavite) and Bakor and back toward Imus the rebels took more than 250 prisoners and four small field guns. By this time the Spaniards in the Cavite province were panic stricken. They seemed to have lost not only all courage, but also all military capacity. Instead of massing their forces at one spot they remained scattered about the province in detachments of 200 to 300 men. Every skirmish gave the rebels more confidence in themselves and also added to their supply of fighting material. Now, too late, an attempt was made to bring re-enforcements from Manila to the Spaniards in Cavite province.

On the same day, May 30, a detachment, estimated to number about 4,000 men, with at least one machine gun and one field piece, came marching gaily down the road leading to Bakor. Finding a body of rebels at the Divisoria bridge, the Spaniards blazed away with their machine gun, sent a few shells over the rebels' heads from their field piece and then charged the bridge. They seemed to imagine that the natives would not think of resisting a strong body of Spanish troops, backed up by artillery, for they did not try to learn whether their fire had had any effective results. A few yards from the bridge they were met by the discharge of four guns that the rebels had kept concealed, coupled with a withering fire of musketry, and when the smoke from the field piece cleared away there was not a Spaniard to be seen on the road except such as were past running away.

From a safe distance the Spanish artillery now roared time and again, while their small arm fire sounded like the roll of thunder. But as the insurgents made no reply and did not seem to be suffering very much from the shower of lead that the Spaniards were throwing at them the dons screwed their courage up to the point of making another charge. Six discharges from the small guns and a rattling musketry fire took all the appetite for further fighting out of the Spaniards, and they contented themselves for the remainder of the afternoon with firing at the rebels at long range. They did not gain a foot of ground nor kill a single one of their enemies.

Having succeeded in getting a guide and a canoe on Thursday, June 2, I crossed Bakor bay to witness an attack that the rebels expected to make on the church in Cavite Viejo. When I landed, I was driven in a two wheeled cart through a country that consisted of about two-thirds swamp, interspersed with low islands overgrown with the most dense tropical jungle. We traveled over a very good dirt road, evidently built like a causeway through the morass, and in a few minutes we drew up alongside a first class Krupp gun near the foot of a bridge. On the crest of this bridge was a barricade of large stone so set as to leave loopholes about three inches wide at the height of a man's shoulder.

On arriving at this redoubt I was surprised to find on looking through the loopholes that the old Cavite church was only about 200 yards away, at the end of the narrow lane that led to the bridge from the town. I expected and desired to reach the front, but I had not been anxious to go into danger needlessly. However, having gone there voluntarily, I could not well show less sang froid than my little rebel friend, Captain Salafranca, who was walking around on the bridge as though there was not an enemy within ten miles.

I took note of the arrangements of the insurgents for the defense of the bridge, and when the captain sent for a table and a chair from the house at the rebel end of the bridge the least I could do was to sit down and write out what the men about me were so anxious to tell me concerning the incidents of that day at this point. So while one of the rebels held a nice silk umbrella over my head I took notes and perspired copiously. As I sat there and asked questions the number of insurgents on the bridge rapidly increased, so that by the time I was ready to take a photograph of the place it was uncomfortably overcrowded. But I noticed that most of the men took the precaution to keep their bodies well below the level of the loopholes, except when I took the photograph, and then they all stood up, each one anxious to appear in the picture. But aside from a very natural and proper desire to take advantage of the cover provided for them, the men about me showed no special emotion. Then there was a smart return of the Spaniards' fire, the men stepping to the loopholes and firing with careful aim, like soldiers who ap-

preciated the value of good ammunition too well to waste it on the mere walls of a church as long as there was an enemy visible at the windows thereof.

When the fusillade had apparently run its course, so far as the Spaniards were concerned, the Filipinos almost apologized to me. At first I thought perhaps it was on account of the Spaniards' rudeness in disturbing me, but when I gathered that they were making excuses for the Spaniards' bad shooting, in having hit only one man, while they claimed to have hit several men in the church, I concluded I might as well go while my reputation for courage was good. I learned afterward that one rebel had four teeth knocked out by a glancing shot and another received a ball in the leg. The Spaniards in the old Cavite church showed more pluck than any of their comrades, having sustained a close siege for nine days before they surrendered, on Wednesday, June 8. On the same day the rebels made a general advance upon Manila, closing in from the north as well as the south. When the old Cavite church hoisted the white flag, the rebels were in full possession of the whole of Cavite province, having taken about 2,000 prisoners and a stand of arms and six field guns.

PORTO RICO INVESTMENTS.

Under Our Control the Island Will Offer a Tempting Field For Yankee Capital.

Porto Rico under American control will offer a tempting field for Yankee capital and enterprise. People who are familiar with the condition of affairs in that island tell me that as soon as the United States takes possession and endeavors to establish a government the Spaniards, who own the plantations and compose the business community, will go back to Spain, after disposing of their property for whatever it will bring. They are so proud and their hatred of this government is so great that they will not be willing to live under our flag. The island is of volcanic origin, gushing streams abound in the mountains, pleasant summer resorts are to be found, and yellow fever is unknown, except at seaports, where it is introduced from Cuba and other West Indian islands. The natural riches of the island have remained practically undeveloped.

The Spaniards have worked the plantations with negro labor, but have not devoted any attention to the construction of railroads, except short spurs about their plantations. The native negro population will furnish all the unskilled labor required by American enterprise. Capital will find profitable investment, but men without money should hesitate before surrendering employment in the United States to seek a fortune in Porto Rico. Limited numbers of mechanics will be required to operate the plantation mills, construct railroads and work upon other enterprises; but, as in all countries newly thrown open to Americans, the labor markets of Porto Rico are apt to be overstocked before the island is a month under the American flag. — Chicago Record.

DEWEY'S ACHIEVEMENT.

Rear Admiral Kimberly Praises the Hero of Manila—Future of Philippines.

Rear Admiral Kimberly, United States navy, retired, delivered an interesting address on "Our Navy" at the Chautauqua assembly grounds, Lake View, South Framingham, the other morning.

"Diplomacy," he said, "is good, but there are times when it is impotent unless it is backed up by a strong navy. We are now going to build up our navy to a proper size, and I am glad of it. But no matter how fine ships we have they will be practically useless unless they are manned by capable naval officers."

Admiral Dewey was alluded to especially by the speaker, and the hero's name was greeted with loud applause. "Dewey," he said, "was with Farragut in the civil war and acquitted himself bravely. That he had not forgotten the lessons of that grand old man was shown in the battle of Manila Bay. His orders were to destroy the Spanish fleet, and he did it. But he also had to secure a harbor.

"In the Philippines there are 114,000 square miles and 9,000,000 population. The only way to solve the problem is to take the islands ourselves or to set them free after establishing the best form of government we can. God's mills grind well, although they are slow. This victory of ours in the far east not only means continued supremacy, but it means carrying into Manila nineteenth century civilization. We cannot shut ourselves off from the rest of the world any longer. This opportunity has been given to us. We must grasp it." — Philadelphia Press.

More War Advice.

If you hope to be a hero who will stand the test aright, You must read life's lesson further than the rudiments of fight. You must have the moral courage which enables man to learn That frequently he has to stand in line and take his turn.

For dignity will suffer in the overzealous elf Who grabs the trump of fame and tries to play it for himself. If you hope to be regarded with a reverence profound, Be good and don't seem greedy when they pass the medals round. — Washington Star.



An honest man in this day and age has little need to fear death by hanging. The danger that innocent men will die upon the scaffold has been reduced by modern laws of evidence to a minimum.

There is one appalling death that still threatens innocent men. It is a slow and lingering death from consumption. One-sixth of the human race die from this relentless enemy of humanity. Probably no subject connected with health is so important and so little understood as the conservation of vital force. The human organism is a wonderful machine, and is so constructed that if exhaustive draughts are made upon the vital forces during youth and middle life, the mechanism responds for the time, but at the expense of its future usefulness. The man who overworks or exhausts himself day after day is constantly overdrawing his store of vital force. Finally the mechanism of supply breaks down and the man becomes a physical bankrupt. The mechanism of supply in a man is his stomach. There the food is transformed into vital force. If the stomach is weak and the digestion impaired, the body ceases to receive and store up vital force. If the draught is continued, consumption or some other equally fatal disease is the result. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a great producer of vital force. It enables a man to daily store up energy to do almost any amount of work or stand any amount of exposure. It does its work through the stomach. It makes the weak stomach strong. It facilitates and increases the flow of digestive juices. It promotes and perfects the assimilation of all the life-giving elements of the food. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. Mr. F. M. Robinson, of Xenophon, Tenn., writes: "I can heartily recommend Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for indigestion and torpid liver. I was very bad off and tried different doctors with but little benefit. I decided to give the 'Golden Medical Discovery' a trial and I soon began to improve. If it had not been for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery I believe I would not be living to-day."

GET YOUR NOTICE?

Many East Liverpool Citizens Have Acknowledged Receipt—The Question is Important.

A notice means a great deal. It all depends on the notice. There are many kinds. This one is serious. It's nature's notice. A warning note of trouble. Neglect it not, delay is dangerous! Where does it come? In the back. Why does it come? Because the kidneys are sick. How does it come? With aches and pains. Backache, lame back and weak back are notices. Notices of kidney trouble. Notices to take Doan's Kidney Pills. Don't read them wrongly. Don't take our advice—take your neighbors. Lots of East Liverpool people can tell you. There are many kidney remedies. But only one cure. Other kidney pills — but only one Doan's.

Here's one that knows: Mr. W. P. Cochran, of Mulberry street, East End, says: "At intervals for thirty years I had serious kidney and bladder trouble. I suffered with all the various symptoms in their worst form. The agony I went through can hardly be described. Many nights I rolled from one side to the other trying to find an easy position for my back. I could not move without having sharp twinges of pain and I was also troubled with a urinary difficulty, the secretions being very irregular and at times distressing. I ran down so that I could hardly help myself. Doctors treated me and I took a power of stuff. I had given up all hopes of being cured, having suffered so long and not finding anything that would give me relief more than a few days. When I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised as a never-failing remedy, I got a box at the W. & W. Pharmacy. After taking half of it I could see some improvement. I continued to improve from that time on. Doan's Kidney Pills did me more good than anything I ever used and I am quite free in expressing my opinion of them by saying that they are a good remedy for all kidney and bladder trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents, or mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other.

MADE ME A MAN

AJAX TABLETS POSITIVELY CURE ALL Nervous Diseases—Failing Memory, Impotency, Gloneliness, etc., caused by Abuse or other Excesses and Indiscretions. They quickly and surely restore Lost Vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Prevent Insanity and Consumption if taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement and effects a CURE where all other fail. Taken upon having the genuine Ajax Tablets. We give a positive written guarantee to effect a cure in 50 CENTS each case or refund the money. Price 50 CENTS per package; or six packages (full treatment) for \$2.50. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price (Cash or Bank Draft). **AJAX REMEDY CO.,** Chicago, Ill.

For sale in East Liverpool, Ohio, by John J. Hodson and the W. & W. Pharmacy.

A Dumas Story.

Dumas the elder was rarely spiteful to or about his fellow men, but one day, when he happened to be in that mood, a friend called to tell him a piece of news. "They have just given M. X. the Legion of Honor," he said. Then he added, in a significant tone, "Now, can you imagine why they should have given it to him?" "Yes," answered the great dramatist promptly. "They have given it to him because he was without it."

WELLSVILLE.

SHE LEFT IN A HURRY

Rev. George H. Vibbert Related a Story of Wellsville.

SCENE LAID IN A SALOON

When a Salvation Army Lassie Went In to Sell Her Papers She Witnessed a Sight Which Caused Her to Flee—All the News of Wellsville.

Rev. George H. Vibbert, at a service held at the Association tent in Liverpool yesterday afternoon, related a story that will interest Wellsville people.

He said a Salvation Army lassie entered a saloon in this place for the purpose of selling her papers, and was referred by the bartender to a rear room, where, he said, were gathered a number of men. She went in, as directed, and found the men, but with them was a woman without a stitch of clothing on her. She was perfectly nude.

The lecturer said the details of the story were known, together with the name of the man who keeps the saloon. The story caused a sensation in the audience.

Attending Campmeeting.

Rev. J. S. Reager, Miss Inez Reager, James Reager and A. P. Howard took the morning train for Mt. Vernon where they will attend the Ohio state campmeeting. Reverend Reager is vice president of the state association, and also auditor. Mr. Howard is a trustee. They expect to return one week from Wednesday.

Asked For Doctor Reager.

At the last quarterly conference of the Methodist Episcopal church it was decided to request the conference to retain Doctor J. S. Reager for another year. The entire official board was re-elected. Dr. Reager is popular with his congregation, and the belief is expressed that the bishop will do as they desire.

A Wreck.

Sunday morning about 4 o'clock three cars of the third section of No 89 ran off the track at Yellow Creek. The cars were righted without much difficulty and no damage was done.

The News of Wellsville.

Mrs. Harry Eidenier, of Allegheny, is a guest at the residence of John Eidenier. Her husband is spending his vacation in a bicycle trip to the lakes.

Rev. J. N. Miller left today for his home near Washington, Pa., where he will spend a vacation of two weeks.

The baseball boys are preparing for a warm game at the railroad picnic next Saturday in Alliance. They will oppose a team whose pitcher will be Briggs, once of the Chicago league team. The boys, however, believe they will win.

Mrs. W. I. Powell and three children came in from Irondale Saturday morning expecting to stop and attend the Spring Grove campmeeting, but finding no place at all on the grounds in which to lodge, they were forced to return home on the afternoon train.

Miss Margaret Collins, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. C. M. Jones, for the past week, returned on Saturday to her home in Salineville.

Mrs. James Holliday, of Irondale, was in town Saturday.

Mrs. S. A. Miller came up from Port Homer to do some shopping on Saturday.

Mrs. Margaret Potts and her daughter, Miss Helen Potts, of Center street, are visiting in Homeworth. They will return on next Saturday.

Mrs. R. J. Patton, of Toronto, and Miss Nesta Leggett, of Hopedale, have been visiting Mrs. Patton's daughter, Mrs. DeLoss Benedict, east of town. They left for home on Saturday evening.

Dr. A. L. Robinson, who has been in New Castle since Saturday on business, returned on the morning train.

Mrs. David Jones came home from Empire this morning where she has been in attendance upon her daughter, Mrs. Harry Trueman, who is ill.

Mrs. Lizzie Bell, of Short street, left on the morning train for a visit with her brother, Robert Saltsman, at Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. Saltsman formerly resided here, and moved to Indianapolis three years ago.

Miss Gertrude Young, of Tenth street, left on Saturday for a week's visit with friends in Salineville.

Miss Blanche McLean has returned from a visit with relatives in Salineville.

Miss Mary Pletz, of Steubenville, spent Saturday with friends in town.

George McBane, of Pittsburg, came on Saturday for a visit with his mother, Mrs. Mary McBane, Main street.

Samuel Stevenson, Jr., wife and four children, of Chicago Junction, came for a visit with Mr. Stevenson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Stevenson. Miss Hattie Stevenson, who has been in the west for the past two years, returned home with them.

The Northwest Indian and His Ways.

The Indian of the plains is a far more picturesque individual than his brother or cousin of the coast. He does not erect totem poles and has no timber for the purpose if so inclined, but he is sufficiently spectacular himself without resorting to grotesque carvings and painted wood. His saddle, with its leather hangings and wooden stirrups, is in itself a remarkable aggregation, and when set off with his goods and chattels tied in bags, rags, strings and straps, the effect is remarkable. He wears the cast off garments of his white brother in such original combinations that he looks like the personification of a secondhand store. Sometimes the adoption of a pair of guernseys as an external covering gives him quite an athletic appearance. He wears his hair in Gertrude braids, and prefers earrings about the size of half dollar coins. A mosquito net or handkerchief is his favorite head covering, and if he assumes a hat it is as an additional and purely ornamental appendage.—Detroit Free Press.

Harcourt's Beaconsfield Anecdote.

Sir William Harcourt has one quite unique memory of the support he gave in old days to the public worship regulation act. That was an invitation which he received to visit Lord Beaconsfield at Hughenden Manor.

Taking his guest—the member of a family representing the ownership of broad acres—round his minute demesne, Lord Beaconsfield said, "Excuse the vanity of a landed proprietor!" The young politician accompanied his host on Sunday to the village church, and on the way thither was warned that some hints of the high church movement had penetrated even that sylvan solitude. "My friend, the vicar," said the lord of the manor, "will take what I call a collection and he calls an offertory, and afterward what I call a plate and he calls an alms dish will be placed on what I call a table and he calls an altar."—London News.

SAYINGS OF BISMARCK.

"God made man in his own image and Italy in the image of Judas."

Of universal suffrage he said, "It is the government of a house by its nursery."

"If Austria has astonished the world by its ingratitude, England will astonish it by its cowardice."

"Radicals," said he, "are forever wanting the unattainable, like the Russians, who crave cherries in winter and oysters in summer."

"When I wish to estimate the danger that is likely to accrue to me from an adversary, I first of all subtract the man's vanity from his other qualities."

On one occasion of obedience to his wife Bismarck remarked, "It is surprising what a man will do to enjoy peace in his own house after having had a thorough taste of war."

Of himself and his relations with Frederick William Bismarck once said: "The king regarded me as a kind of egg out of which he might be able some day to hatch a minister. It was a long time before my poor mother could be persuaded that in hatching me she had not produced a goose."—New York World.

ATLANTIC TEA CO.

London Mixture 60c per Pound

We take expressed pleasure in introducing this blend of Teas. We are fully convinced it cannot be excelled. The strength and flavor of each one of these Teas have been carefully noted, and the exact proportion of each one used in order to produce the best results, thus supplying a high grade, fine drawing Tea at a moderate price. One trial will convince you of its merits.

PRICE LIST.

Standard Tomatoes...	3 lb. cans for 25c
Ginger Snaps, per lb.....	5c
Butter Crackers, per lb.....	5c
Oyster Crackers, per lb.....	5c
Lunch Cakes, per lb.....	6 1/2
Wine Cakes, per lb.....	6 1/2
Moore & Brady String Beans, can.....	5c
Baked Beans, per can.....	5c
Oil Sardines.....	3c
Rolled Oats, 10 lbs.....	25c
Oat Meal, 10 lbs.....	25c
Clothes Pins, per doz.....	1c
Carpet Tacks, per box.....	1c
No. 8 Candles, each.....	1c

ATLANTIC TEA CO.

We Lead,
Let Those Who Can Follow.

STORIES OF BISMARCK

REMINISCENCES OF THE CREATOR OF IMPERIAL GERMANY.

Tribute to His Wife's Financial Ability. Courteous Treatment of a Servant Girl. Moments of Happiness Only in Private Life—Story of His Betrothal.

The late Prince Bismarck was showing a friend round his house some time ago, and as he laughingly pointed to the ponderous and forbidding iron safe in his wife's bedroom he said, "You see, my wife acts as my cashier, and let me tell you that a man who trusts his wife with his financial interests has discovered an infallible way to save money."

After the day on which Bismarck was shot at (May 7, 1866) by Karl Blind his wife said, "If I were in heaven and saw the villain standing on the top of a ladder leading down to hell, I would have no hesitation in giving him a push." "Hush, my dear," replied Bismarck, "you would not be in heaven yourself with such thoughts as those."

When his son was married, he kissed his daughter-in-law's hand, and to a friend who remarked that he seemed to find great pleasure in kissing young women's hands he said: "My old master used to say that when a lady kisses one's hand it is an official intimation that you are an old man. As long, however, as you are allowed to carry their tiny hands to your lips depend upon it there is a drop of young blood somewhere in your veins."

He was caught in a storm as he was strolling through the woods near Kissingen, and a servant girl ran out of a restaurant and offered him an umbrella. He thanked her courteously and, taking her arm, escorted her to a place of safety. Then he gave her a kiss, which she accepted with good grace, saying, "You have done me a great honor, prince." To which he replied, "On the contrary, it is I who am in your debt, for believe, my dear, you have indeed given me great pleasure."

Shortly after Bismarck had taken his seat in the First Prussian parliament in 1849 an opponent said: "You alone in all your party have always treated us with politeness. Let us make a bargain. If we gain the upper hand, we shall spare you; if fortune should favor you, you shall do the same by us." Bismarck's reply was: "If your party has its way, life will not be worth living; if ours is victorious, there will have to be executions, but they shall be conducted with politeness up to the last step of the ladder."

A few years ago the chancellor, who was greatly shaken in health, seriously made up his mind to retire. He had placed his resignation in the hands of the emperor, but the aged monarch returned it to him in a few minutes with a single word for answer, "Never!"

Yielding to the urgent wish of his master, he remained in office. At the first audience afterward his majesty said: "I cannot understand why you want to retire. Here am I, much older than you, but I can still mount my horse." "Just so, sire; that's the rule," answered Bismarck. "The rider always holds out much longer than his horse."

At the close of his official career he said to some friends at Friedrichsruh: "I have seldom been a happy man. If I reckon up the rare minutes of real happiness in my life, I do not believe they would make 24 hours in all. In my political life I never had time to have the feeling of happiness, but in my private life there have been moments of happiness. I remember, for instance, a really happy moment in my life, and that was when I shot my first hare. In later years it gave me pleasure to see my irrigated meadows and plantations thriving and at home I took pleasure in my wife and children."

Bismarck fell in love at a friend's wedding with the young woman who became his wife, and presently wrote to her parents to ask her hand. The good people were, naturally much surprised at a direct attack like this. They were very simple folk, leading a very quiet life, and they were rather frightened at the reputation for high living which the candidate enjoyed. As, however, their daughter intimated in discreet terms that she did not look upon the young gentleman with an unfavorable eye, Herr von Puttkammer wrote to young Bismarck, inviting him to come and see them.

Every one did his best at Reinfeld to give the visitor a suitable reception. Fraulein von Puttkammer's parents put on an air of grave solemnity, and she stood with eyes modestly bent upon the ground. Bismarck, on alighting, threw his arms round his sweetheart's neck and embraced her vigorously before anybody had time to tell him that his conduct was hardly proper and correct. The result was, however, an immediate betrothal. Prince Bismarck was very fond of telling this tale and was careful always to finish the story by this reflection, "And you have no idea what this lady has made of me."—New York World.

Dewey Now Claimed by the Swedes.

"Admiral Dewey," said C. A. Gustafson, "is of Swedish descent, and his ancestors were thoroughbred vikings and used to have their homes in Smaland, a province of Sweden. Admiral Sampson and Lieutenant Hobson are of the same stock."—Chicago Journal.

Have You Inspected It?

Inspected What?

Why that Magnificent JOB and BOOK WORK turned out at the....

News Review Job Office.

FINE Presses, Skilled Workmen, Superb Material. Thousands of dollars worth of latest Designs and Styles of Type, Border and Novelties. All work absolutely guaranteed.

Test the News Review Job Department.

GOLD FILLED TEETH.

More of the Metal Goes Into Them Than Can Be Got Out.

An example of some of the queer experiences people have when they are called upon to buy a thing with which they are not familiar and which they have need of only on rare and unusual occasions is thus set forth by the Milwaukee Sentinel:

A young woman who worked as a domestic went to a dentist to get her teeth repaired. He repaired them and sent a bill of \$85. He justified himself for the charges by explaining how much the fillings cost him. In one hollow tooth, he said, he put \$10 worth of gold. The bill was paid, and recently, when the little nugget (said to be worth \$10) came out, the woman took it to a goldsmith and had it appraised. He weighed it scrupulously and valued it at 48 cents. She no longer has faith in her dentist.

It seems to be always good taste to "go shopping" among the dentists before having any considerable amount of work done. There is considerable humbuggery about the business in some quarters. The public is told that \$15 is a fair price for a crown and stands ready to pay it, on the ground that good work deserves good pay. A few blocks away the same work was done last week for \$5, just as well as if \$15 had been paid, and it was done by a reputable dentist. One dentist figured on \$85 for six teeth, and another 200 yards away performed the service for \$30.—Philadelphia Times.

The rosebud mouths were touched up, and the narrow brows beautifully penciled.—Penang Gazette.

The American Soldier.

'Tis the word of command: "Quick to arms! Quick to arms!" American soldiers not a word disobey. They'll rest on their guns when ring war's alarms. Impetuous their charge, naught can stay, naught can stay.

Though sharp be the conflict, they, faltering not, On, on up to Caney make their way. With each crack of musket, when close whis the shot, They're proudest in the thickest of the fray.

"Drive the foe from the trench and smash their redoubt! Charge with fixed bayonets!" that command rings again. See! Quickening their step, on they rush with a shout, And the foe—now they flee. "On, on, my brave men!"

'Twas a victory, yes, but it cost us most dear. For many a brave lad strewed the main, But American soldiers can die without fear When the need of their country's made plain.

Hark! Off with the hat and sad bow the head, Sounds a funeral dirge, comes a funeral train. Upon our country's altar these soldiers lie dead— Sad our thoughts, sore our hearts and tears for the slain.

—Dr. R. S. Woodworth in Atlanta Constitution.

WANTED.

WANTED—A limited number of persons to do writing at their homes. Twenty-five cents paid for every hundred words. Promptness and good work necessary. Applications must be accompanied by ten cents for particulars. Address The Sioux City Business College, Sioux City, Ia.

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WELLSVILLE.

SHE LEFT IN A HURRY

Rev. George H. Vibbert Related a Story of Wellsville.

SCENE LAID IN A SALOON

When a Salvation Army Lassie Went In to Sell Her Papers She Witnessed a Sight Which Caused Her to Flee—All the News of Wellsville.

Rev. George H. Vibbert, at a service held at the Association tent in Liverpool yesterday afternoon, related a story that will interest Wellsville people.

He said a Salvation Army lassie entered a saloon in this place for the purpose of selling her papers, and was referred by the bartender to a rear room, where, he said, were gathered a number of men. She went in, as directed, and found the men, but with them was a woman without a stitch of clothing on her. She was perfectly nude.

The lecturer said the details of the story were known, together with the name of the man who keeps the saloon. The story caused a sensation in the audience.

Attending Campmeeting.

Rev. J. S. Reager, Miss Inez Reager, James Reager and A. P. Howard took the morning train for Mt. Vernon where they will attend the Ohio state campmeeting. Reverend Reager is vice president of the state association, and also auditor. Mr. Howard is a trustee. They expect to return one week from Wednesday.

Asked For Doctor Reager.

At the last quarterly conference of the Methodist Episcopal church it was decided to request the conference to retain Doctor J. S. Reager for another year. The entire official board was re-elected. Dr. Reager is popular with his congregation, and the belief is expressed that the bishop will do as they desire.

A Wreck.

Sunday morning about 4 o'clock three cars of the third section of No 89 ran off the track at Yellow Creek. The cars were righted without much difficulty and no damage was done.

The News of Wellsville.

Mrs. Harry Eidenier, of Allegheny, is a guest at the residence of John Eidenier. Her husband is spending his vacation in a bicycle trip to the lakes.

Rev. J. N. Miller left today for his home near Washington, Pa., where he will spend a vacation of two weeks.

The baseball boys are preparing for a warm game at the railroad picnic next Saturday in Alliance. They will oppose a team whose pitcher will be Briggs, once of the Chicago league team. The boys, however, believe they will win.

Mrs. W. I. Powell and three children came in from Irondale Saturday morning expecting to stop and attend the Spring Grove campmeeting, but finding no place at all on the grounds in which to lodge, they were forced to return home on the afternoon train.

Miss Margaret Collins, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. C. M. Jones, for the past week, returned on Saturday to her home in Salineville.

Mrs. James Holliday, of Irondale, was in town Saturday.

Mrs. S. A. Miller came up from Port Homer to do some shopping on Saturday.

Mrs. Margaret Potts and her daughter, Miss Helen Potts, of Center street, are visiting in Homeworth. They will return on next Saturday.

Mrs. R. J. Patton, of Toronto, and Miss Nesta Leggett, of Hopedale, have been visiting Mrs. Patton's daughter, Mrs. DeLoss Benedict, east of town. They left for home on Saturday evening.

Dr. A. L. Robinson, who has been in New Castle since Saturday on business, returned on the morning train.

Mrs. David Jones came home from Empire this morning where she has been in attendance upon her daughter, Mrs. Harry Trueman, who is ill.

Mrs. Lizzie Bell, of Short street, left on the morning train for a visit with her brother, Robert Saltsman, at Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. Saltsman formerly resided here, and moved to Indianapolis three years ago.

Miss Gertrude Young, of Tenth street, left on Saturday for a week's visit with friends in Salineville.

Miss Blanche McLean has returned from a visit with relatives in Salineville.

Miss Mary Pletz, of Steubenville, spent Saturday with friends in town.

George McBane, of Pittsburg, came on Saturday for a visit with his mother, Mrs. Mary McBane, Main street.

Samuel Stevenson, Jr., wife and four children, of Chicago Junction, came for a visit with Mr. Stevenson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Stevenson. Miss Hattie Stevenson, who has been in the west for the past two years, returned home with them.

The Northwest Indian and His Ways.

The Indian of the plains is a far more picturesque individual than his brother or cousin of the coast. He does not erect totem poles and has no timber for the purpose if so inclined, but he is sufficiently spectacular himself without resorting to grotesque carvings and painted wood. His saddle, with its leather hangings and wooden stirrups, is in itself a remarkable aggregation, and when set off with his goods and chattels tied in bags, rags, strings and straps, the effect is remarkable. He wears the cast off garments of his white brother in such original combinations that he looks like the personification of a secondhand store. Sometimes the adoption of a pair of guernseys as an external covering gives him quite an athletic appearance. He wears his hair in Gertrude braids, and prefers earrings about the size of half dollar coins. A mosquito net or handkerchief is his favorite head covering, and if he assumes a hat it is as an additional and purely ornamental appendage.—Detroit Free Press.

Harcourt's Beaconsfield Anecdote.

Sir William Harcourt has one quite unique memory of the support he gave in old days to the public worship regulation act. That was an invitation which he received to visit Lord Beaconsfield at Hughenden Manor.

Taking his guest—the member of a family representing the ownership of broad acres—round his minute demesne, Lord Beaconsfield said, "Excuse the vanity of a landed proprietor!" The young politician accompanied his host on Sunday to the village church, and on the way thither was warned that some hints of the high church movement had penetrated even that sylvan solitude. "My friend, the vicar," said the lord of the manor, "will take what I call a collection and he calls an offertory, and afterward what I call a plate and he calls an alms dish will be placed on what I call a table and he calls an altar."—London News.

SAYINGS OF BISMARCK.

"God made man in his own image and Italy in the image of Judas."

Of universal suffrage he said, "It is the government of a house by its nursery."

"If Austria has astonished the world by its ingratitude, England will astonish it by its cowardice."

"Radicals," said he, "are forever wanting the unattainable, like the Russians, who crave cherries in winter and oysters in summer."

"When I wish to estimate the danger that is likely to accrue to me from an adversary, I first of all subtract the man's vanity from his other qualities."

On one occasion of obedience to his wife Bismarck remarked, "It is surprising what a man will do to enjoy peace in his own house after having had a thorough taste of war."

Of himself and his relations with Frederick William Bismarck once said: "The king regarded me as a kind of egg out of which he might be able some day to hatch a minister. It was a long time before my poor mother could be persuaded that in hatching me she had not produced a goose."—New York World.

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London Mixture 60c per Pound

We take expressed pleasure in introducing this blend of Teas. We are fully convinced it cannot be excelled. The strength and flavor of each one of these Teas have been carefully noted, and the exact proportion of each one used in order to produce the best results, thus supplying a high grade, fine drawing Tea at a moderate price. One trial will convince you of its merits.

PRICE LIST.	
Standard Tomatoes...	3 lb. cans for 25c
Ginger Snaps, per lb.....	5c
Butter Crackers, per lb.....	5c
Oyster Crackers, per lb.....	5c
Lunch Cakes, per lb.....	6 1/4
Wine Cakes, per lb.....	6 1/4
Moore & Brady String Beans, can.....	5c
Baked Beans, per can.....	5c
Oil Sardines.....	3c
Rolled Oats, 10 lbs.....	25c
Oat Meal, 10 lbs.....	25c
Clothes Pins, per doz.....	1c
Carpet Tacks, per box.....	1c
No. 8 Candles, each.....	1c

ATLANTIC TEA CO.

We Lead,
Let Those Who Can Follow.

STORIES OF BISMARCK

REMINISCENCES OF THE CREATOR OF IMPERIAL GERMANY.

Tribute to His Wife's Financial Ability. Courteous Treatment of a Servant Girl. Moments of Happiness Only in Private Life—Story of His Betrothal.

The late Prince Bismarck was showing a friend round his house some time ago, and as he laughingly pointed to the ponderous and forbidding iron safe in his wife's bedroom he said, "You see, my wife acts as my cashier, and let me tell you that a man who trusts his wife with his financial interests has discovered an infallible way to save money."

After the day on which Bismarck was shot at (May 7, 1886) by Karl Blind his wife said, "If I were in heaven and saw the villain standing on the top of a ladder leading down to hell, I would have no hesitation in giving him a push." "Hush, my dear," replied Bismarck, "you would not be in heaven yourself with such thoughts as those."

When his son was married, he kissed his daughter-in-law's hand, and to a friend who remarked that he seemed to find great pleasure in kissing young women's hands he said: "My old master used to say that when a lady kisses one's hand it is an official intimation that you are an old man. As long, however, as you are allowed to carry their tiny hands to your lips depend upon it there is a drop of young blood somewhere in your veins."

He was caught in a storm as he was strolling through the woods near Kissingen, and a servant girl ran out of a restaurant and offered him an umbrella. He thanked her courteously and, taking her arm, escorted her to a place of safety. Then he gave her a kiss, which she accepted with good grace, saying, "You have done me a great honor, prince." To which he replied, "On the contrary, it is I who am in your debt, for believe, my dear, you have indeed given me great pleasure."

Shortly after Bismarck had taken his seat in the First Prussian parliament in 1849 an opponent said: "You alone in all your party have always treated us with politeness. Let us make a bargain. If we gain the upper hand, we shall spare you; if fortune should favor you, you shall do the same by us." Bismarck's reply was: "If your party has its way, life will not be worth living; if ours is victorious, there will have to be executions, but they shall be conducted with politeness up to the last step of the ladder."

A few years ago the chancellor, who was greatly shaken in health, seriously made up his mind to retire. He had placed his resignation in the hands of the emperor, but the aged monarch returned it to him in a few minutes with a single word for answer, "Never!"

Yielding to the urgent wish of his master, he remained in office. At the first audience afterward his majesty said: "I cannot understand why you want to retire. Here am I, much older than you, but I can still mount my horse." "Just so, sire; that's the rule," answered Bismarck. "The rider always holds out much longer than his horse."

At the close of his official career he said to some friends at Friedrichsruh: "I have seldom been a happy man. If I reckon up the rare minutes of real happiness in my life, I do not believe they would make 24 hours in all. In my political life I never had time to have the feeling of happiness, but in my private life there have been moments of happiness. I remember, for instance, a really happy moment in my life, and that was when I shot my first hare. In later years it gave me pleasure to see my irrigated meadows and plantations thriving and at home I took pleasure in my wife and children."

Bismarck fell in love at a friend's wedding with the young woman who became his wife, and presently wrote to her parents to ask her hand. The good people were naturally much surprised at a direct attack like this. They were very simple folk, leading a very quiet life, and they were rather frightened at the reputation for high living which the candidate enjoyed. As, however, their daughter intimated in discreet terms that she did not look upon the young gentleman with an unfavorable eye, Herr von Puttkammer wrote to young Bismarck, inviting him to come and see them.

Every one did his best at Reinfeld to give the visitor a suitable reception. Fraulein von Puttkammer's parents put on an air of grave solemnity, and she stood with eyes modestly bent upon the ground. Bismarck, on alighting, threw his arms round his sweetheart's neck and embraced her vigorously before anybody had time to tell him that his conduct was hardly proper and correct. The result was, however, an immediate betrothal. Prince Bismarck was very fond of telling this tale and was careful always to finish the story by this reflection, "And you have no idea what this lady has made of me."—New York World.

Dewey Now Claimed by the Swedes.

"Admiral Dewey," said C. A. Gustafson, "is of Swedish descent, and his ancestors were thoroughbred vikings and used to have their homes in Smaland, a province of Sweden. Admiral Sampson and Lieutenant Hobson are of the same stock."—Chicago Journal.

Have You Inspected It?—

Inspected What?

Why that Magnificent JOB and BOOK WORK turned out at the....

News Review Job Office.

FINE Presses, Skilled Workmen, Superb Material. Thousands of dollars worth of latest Designs and Styles of Type, Border and Novelties. All work absolutely guaranteed.

Test the News Review Job Department.

GOLD FILLED TEETH.

More of the Metal Goes Into Them Than Can Be Got Out.

An example of some of the queer experiences people have when they are called upon to buy a thing with which they are not familiar and which they have need of only on rare and unusual occasions is thus set forth by the Milwaukee Sentinel:

A young woman who worked as a domestic went to a dentist to get her teeth repaired. He repaired them and sent a bill of \$85. He justified himself for the charges by explaining how much the fillings cost him. In one hollow tooth, he said, he put \$10 worth of gold. The bill was paid, and recently, when the little nugget (said to be worth \$10) came out, the woman took it to a goldsmith and had it appraised. He weighed it scrupulously and valued it at 48 cents. She no longer has faith in her dentist.

It seems to be always good taste to "go shopping" among the dentists before having any considerable amount of work done. There is considerable humbuggery about the business in some quarters. The public is told that \$15 is a fair price for a crown and stands ready to pay it, on the ground that good work deserves good pay. A few blocks away the same work was done last week for \$5, just as well as if \$15 had been paid, and it was done by a reputable dentist. One dentist figured on \$85 for six teeth, and another 200 yards away performed the service for \$30.—Philadelphia Times.

The First Chinese Baby Show.

The first Chinese baby show in the world has just been held here. There were 200 of them. From embroidered slipper to shaven poll they were arrayed in their best. They wore satin blouses that shone in the sun with a silvery shimmer. They wore embroideries of wonderful birds and bees and flowers never seen on land or sea. The little boys were shaven, and the little girls had their hair stiffened and polished and dressed as though for the grandest function, with little birdcages and fringes of beads and paper atop. There were great tinklings of metal and much shining of green jade. A new fashion in infant headgear showed a halo of stiff pompons that rose above the infants' somber eyes. Others wore huge rosettes of silk on each temple, like a joss, and one little girl had a mane of black silk cue strings hanging down from the back of her head. Even the baby complexions had been looked after. On the smooth, yellow cheeks appeared the most lovely patch of pink rouge, put on quite frankly in the Chinese fashion.

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The rosebud mouths were touched up, and the narrow brows beautifully penciled.—Penang Gazette.

The American Soldier.

'Tis the word of command: "Quick to arms! Quick to arms!" American soldiers not a word disobey. They'll rest on their guns when ring war's alarms. Impetuous their charge, naught can stay, naught can stay.

Though sharp be the conflict, they, faltering not, On, on up to Caney make their way. With each crack of musket, when close whis the shot, They're proudest in the thickest of the fray.

"Drive the foe from the trench and smash their redoubt! Charge with fixed bayonets!" that command rings again. See! Quickening their step, on they rush with a shout, And the foe—now they flee. "On, on, my brave men!"

'Twas a victory, yes, but it cost us most dear, For many a brave lad strewed the main, But American soldiers can die without fear When the need of their country's made plain.

Hark! Off with the hat and sad bow the head, Sounds a funeral dirge, comes a funeral train. Upon our country's altar these soldiers lie dead—Sad our thoughts, sore our hearts and tears for the slain. —Dr. R. S. Woodworth in Atlanta Constitution.

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The News Review.

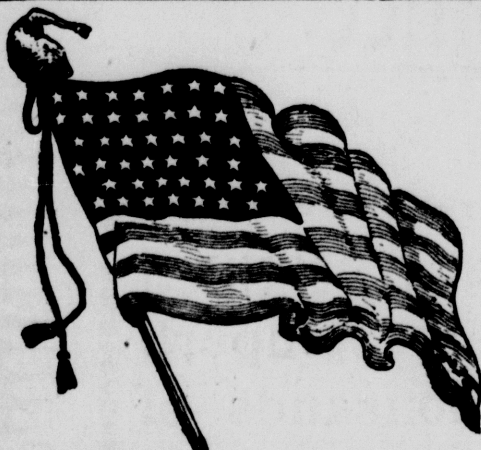
LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY
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 HARRY PALMER, Manager and Proprietor.
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 Liverpool, O., postoffice.]
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EAST LIVERPOOL, O., MONDAY, AUGUST 8



UNION PAPERS.
 All Union papers of East Liverpool are
 known to the various craft and unions of
 the city by the printing of the above
 Union Label at the head of their columns.



'REMEMBER THE MAINE.'

SHAFTER'S army comes north for a
 rest, but the corpulent general remains
 in Cuba. Even his enemies will say
 that his action speaks well for Shafter.

If General Miles is making mistakes
 he and his officers are keeping them to
 themselves, but 'it is probable the head
 of the army is profiting by the experi-
 ence of others.

It needs not the official answer of
 Spain to say that peace is near. Sagasta
 with all his trickery and diplomacy can
 find no excuse for continuing the war
 even if it was his desire.

THE Salem Herald thinks the govern-
 ment did very wrong in issuing bonds
 to pay the expenses of the war. Can it
 be possible that the Herald's subscrip-
 tion to the loan was so large as to go be-
 yond the limit which marked success?

THE BATTLE IS ON.

John R. McLean, the Washington
 millionaire who seeks to control the
 Democrats of Ohio, is fighting the bat-
 tle of his life, and being filled with
 spirit and having abundant means at his
 command, he is making it exceedingly
 uncomfortable for his enemies. It hap-
 pens, however, that those enemies are
 commanded by Cal Brice and Paul
 Sorg, both millionaires and both after
 McLean's scalp, consequently John is
 not in the best of humor, and the battle
 is raging all along the line.

There are good reasons for the fight.
 McLean is ambitious, and so is Sorg,
 but Brice has drawn his knife for re-
 venge. The first two want office, and
 the last is determined that while Mc-
 Lean shall not have it Sorg shall be
 honored. If that combination does not
 result in a disrupted party long before
 election day it will be because one side
 has gathered all the leaders to its ban-
 ner. As that is highly improbable, it
 is only right to believe the fight
 will wage long after the ticket nomi-
 nated at Dayton will have been in-
 dorsed.

A POTTING CENTER.

When the NEWS REVIEW recently
 made the statement that potteries do
 not thrive far from a pottling center it
 simply said what is known to every man
 who has given the subject any attention,
 and a writer in China, Glass and Lamps
 only lays himself open to criticism when
 he denies its truthfulness. Instances
 can be cited where a pottery was suc-
 cessful when operated far from other
 plants, the Rookwood is one, but they
 are not many.

The fact is plain to all who have fol-
 lowed the industry in America during
 recent years, that East Liverpool is now
 the center in this country and is destined
 to grow greater and more powerful with
 every year. Buyers come here, many
 of them, because they know it is a
 center, and they can find not only better
 ware but find it in greater variety. The
 salesman is no longer handicapped by
 the fact that he sells the product of
 some Liverpool plant. On the other
 hand he finds it a blessing, since dealers
 know and appreciate the value of Liv-
 erpool pottery. The city and its product
 is advertised throughout the country,
 and thousands of dollars come here be-
 cause it is the leading pottery manufac-
 turing town. No pottery, located in a
 town unknown as a pottery center,
 could hope for such trade.

AFTER THEM ALL

Rev. Sam Jones Had a Great
 Many Things to Say.

TWO SERMONS IN THE TENT

He Scored Men and Women, Right and
 Left, Severely Criticized the Ministers,
 Paid His Respects to Saloonkeepers and
 Drunkards, Did Not Forget Millionaires,
 Had Much to Say of Present Methods
 Used For the Spread of the Gospel, and
 Entertained His Audiences All the Time.

Several thousands of people assembled
 at Spring Grove yesterday to hear Rev.
 Sam Jones deliver two sermons. The
 audience tent was filled to overflowing,
 and at times the audience applauded the
 speaker but oftener they were amused
 or wondered at his statements. At the
 morning service he was introduced by
 Rev. J. H. Norris and taking the last
 verse of Ecc., ix, "Wisdom is better
 than weapons of war, but one sinner
 destroyeth much good" as his text, said:

"The term wisdom is frequently used
 interchangeably with religion, and the
 wise man then announces that religion is
 better than the weapons of war. We
 understand the nation to be the best able
 to take care of itself as the nation which
 has the strongest fleets and the best
 armies. But religion is better than
 weapons of war, social honor and wealth.
 It is meant to teach us what is best in
 this world, and heaven has nothing
 better to offer a man than good old-
 fashioned religion. God throws heaven
 and hell at the feet of every man and
 tells him to take his choice.

"The Godless man ought to be the
 greatest monstrosity on earth, but only
 one-half the human race cling to any
 form of religion. It is a mystery. I have
 often thought of that parable of the
 prodigal son, and of how that boy left
 home as many a boy has since, and re-
 turned later. How he got so low he
 tended hogs, and you couldn't give a
 Jew a lower job. One day he came to
 himself. What does that mean? The
 devil had him hypnotized. There is
 more in this hypnotism than many of you
 believe. I was raised in a Christian
 home and drifted off to the gates of hell,
 and now I say I would no more have
 done it than fly around the world had I
 not been hypnotized.

"The sinner is like a cow. Take any
 of these railroad men from Wellsville
 who gamble. You let the gamblers milk
 you and turn you out. The cow has
 more sense. She gets her food. You
 don't.

"Hear me. I am here to say that a
 fellow clothed in his right mind won't
 follow the ways of sin, but the devil's
 got the whole gang hypnotized. One
 fellow will curse and drink and gamble
 and say he's free, but he belongs to the
 devil's chain gang. He's free to do it,
 but it's not liberty. There is a differ-
 ence between liberty and license.

"The best thing in the world is a
 good character, and a contented life
 goes with it. What else? A farm? No.
 You're just a dishonest tenant on
 God's land if you think that way. The
 hearse will drive up some day, haul
 your old frame to the boneyard, and
 you won't be dead and in hell three
 months until another fellow has married
 your widow. Shrouds have no pockets.
 What will you take in place of your
 religion? Why all the millionaires in
 hell today couldn't combine capital and
 have enough money to buy a drop of
 water to cool their parched tongues.

"That isn't all poetry and sentiment
 which says religion is a fortune. Old
 Commodore Vanderbilt, when he lay
 dying after giving away millions, said
 to his Christian wife, 'Come and sing
 'Come Ye Sinner, Poor and Needy.'

"Some men boast of the fact they
 never made a pretense of religion, that
 they have just been a plain hog. Now
 you who do that just stop and consider
 what sort of a husband your wife has
 got, you old hog you.

"One sinner destroyeth much good.
 If there are a hundred potatoes out
 there, and one is rotten, that one is
 the sinner. Can you pile good ones
 around it to save it? You have to take
 the rotten one out, or, bless you, neigh-
 bor, it'll get 'em all.

"The biggest problem of the age is our
 boys and girls. My God! what will be-
 come of them? And if you ain't think-
 ing on that you are made of different
 dirt from me. It's everybody's business
 that everydody goes straight.

"I never ask preachers to endorse
 me, they might do it, but I won't en-
 dorse them. If I had been as long as
 they have running out the devil I would-
 n't ask a nigger to endorse me. They
 think it can't be done. Go over to
 Liverpool and watch them run him out.

It is like a dog running a hog out of a
 field, with the dog in front. You
 can't run God's side of the question
 without grit.

"What is a sinner? Now hear me.
 A thief is a man who steals, a drunkard
 a man who gets drunk. If a nigger
 steals a ham he is put in the chain
 gang, but if a big man steals a railroad
 they call him colonel. God doesn't
 make distinctions of that kind. I think
 when the devil gets one of those big
 thieves he puts him under a pot. It
 would be dangerous to turn him loose,
 for he might corner even the things of
 hell. I want you to see these points, for
 on them hang all the laws and the
 prophets.

"There is a difference between the
 man who takes a social glass and the
 drunkard. The first is a pup, and, if
 you don't kill it, it will become a dog
 later on. We must quit right here. If a
 man proposes to be a man he must cut
 loose from all these things. Whisky is
 all right in its place, but its place is in
 hell.

"Who gave you the privilege to do
 wrong, neighbor? The sinner is a guilty
 wretch and some are punished, but many
 go free where one gets law, but its the
 fellow who at the bar of his own con-
 science says 'I did it' I am after today.
 I have reached the point where I don't
 care what folks say, but I care about the
 facts. God pity the fellow who knows
 he did it. If your wife knew some of
 you old fellows as God knows you she
 wouldn't live with you a minute. I am
 talking, too, to you women who if you
 were known as God knows you, what a
 revelation there would be in your social
 circle. Listen to me, neighbor. God
 occupies the seat of conscious innocence,
 the devil wallows in conscious guilt. I
 would rather be in jail for life and
 know I was innocent than walk the
 streets as you do knowing if justice was
 done you would be in the penitentiary. It
 isn't where you are, but what you are.
 That's the reason I won't act the rascal.
 I've got to go to bed with Sam Jones,
 get up with him, walk with him, and if
 he does wrong I'll hit him. If he went
 in a saloon I'd break his back. Don't
 you wish you were like that, you old red
 nosed old devil you?

"Listen neighbor. I don't care what
 it costs, do right. If there is no God I'm
 going to keep on doing right, for I have
 a wife and six children and I can't af-
 ford to be wicked. Young man, live as
 you expect your sister or your mother to
 live.

"I am not here to fight the saloon-
 keeper. He is as good as the town that
 keeps him. Like the louse he gets his
 living off the heads of families. He
 thrives. You hear a leading D. D.
 preach once a year of temperance. He
 quotes, 'Wine is a mocker,' a few times.
 I tell you this world will never be taken
 for Christ with the gang that's at it
 now. I may step on some of your toes,
 you preachers, but your toes should
 emigrate. Preachers have a habit of
 meeting a drunkard on the street, and
 then saying it's a pity he drinks, for he's
 a clever fellow. Well if he is, I want
 to be a plain, bent legged, yellow dog.

"If one sinner destroyeth much good,
 one good man destroyeth much evil.
 When I was converted there were 27
 saloons in the town, and there hasn't
 been a saloon there for 18 years, and I
 believe the town is better because I was
 converted. I have preached in 40 states
 and Canada, and I believe America is
 better, and if every man had gone to
 work as I did we would have the devil
 pretty well routed. The devil gets peo-
 ple because he goes in to win. If God
 could muster an army such as General
 Shafter has at Santiago, men who rose
 for the fight at dawn and stood at it for
 14 hours, he could soon run the devil out.
 You won't fight, but on dress parade
 you can't be beat. God Almighty gives
 you religion and you have the right of
 way. You shut your preacher up in an
 ice box and cuss him because he won't
 break a sweat. Why, bless you, don't
 you know he can't sweat?

"The story of Sampson is most
 pathetic. Early he was consecrated to
 God, but he lay his head in a woman's
 lap, revealing to her the secret of his
 strength. She cuts away the waving
 ringlets of his hair, and he is delivered
 to his enemies. But the hair grew out
 again. Then they led him into the
 great amphitheater, and the blind Sam-
 pson forgot the scoffs and jeers to pray
 for that strength which when it came
 allowed him to slay more in his death
 than in his life.

"Brethren we once had strength, but
 we lay our heads in the laps of Delilahs
 and became the laughing stock of the
 world. Now we pray for strength. Let
 us attack sin, and if it be thy will, Oh
 God, we will kill more in death than in
 life."

Tickets for C. M. B. A. excu-
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Now is the time, and our's is the store where you
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 all surplus stock, broken lines, odds and ends, must
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69c and 98c

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All Tan Shoes Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices.

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**STRONG
 AGAIN!**

WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY

Sexine Pills

vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients
 are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death.
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Now John Vaughn Suffers
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John, the four year old son of Mr. and
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Young Vaughn and another four year
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 Some of the rubbish was thrown out in
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 The boys picked up several, and young
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We have remembered the Maine, we
 have substantially freed Cuba; let us
 now remember our own interests and
 those of humanity.—Chicago Chronicle.

The Yankee Dude'll Do.

When Cholly swung his golf stick on the links
 Or knocked the tennis ball across the net,
 With his bangs done up in cunning little kinks;
 When he wore the tallest collar he could get,
 Oh, it was the fashion then
 To impale him on the pen,
 To regard him as a being made of putty
 through and through!
 But his racket's laid away.
 He is roughing it today
 And heroically proving that the Yankee
 dude'll do.

When Algy, as some knight of old arrayed,
 Was the leading figure at the "fawney ball,"
 We loathed him for the silly part he played;
 He was set down as a monkey, that was all!
 Oh, we looked upon him then
 As unfit to class with men,
 As one whose heart was putty and whose
 brains were made of glue!
 But he's thrown his cane away,
 And he grasps a gun today,
 While the world beholds him, knowing that
 the Yankee dude'll do.

When Clarence cruised about upon his yacht
 Or drove out with his footman through the
 park,
 His mamma, it was generally thought,
 Ought to have him in her keeping after dark!
 Oh, he ridiculed him then,
 We impaled him on the pen,
 We thought he was effeminate, we dubbed him
 "Sissy" too!
 But he nobly marched away,
 He is eating pork today
 And heroically proving that the Yankee
 dude'll do.

How they hurled themselves against the angry
 foe
 In the jungle and the trenches on the hill!
 When the word to "Charge!" was given, every
 dude was on the go;
 He was there to die, to capture or to kill!
 Oh, he struck his level when
 Men were called upon again
 To preserve the ancient glory of the old red,
 white and blue!
 He has thrown his spats away,
 He is wearing spurs today,
 And the world will please take notice that the
 Yankee dude'll do!
 —S. E. Kiser in Cleveland Leader.

The News Review.

LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY
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BARRY PALMER, Manager and Proprietor.
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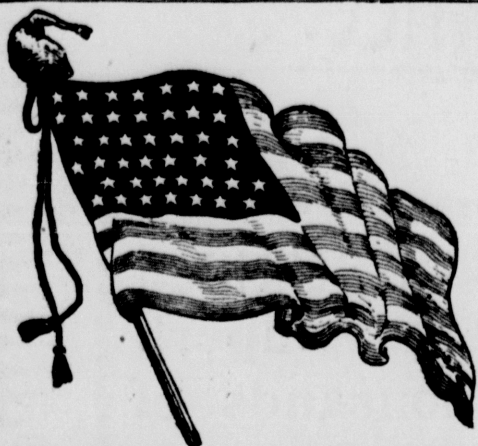
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EAST LIVERPOOL, O., MONDAY, AUGUST 8



UNION PAPERS.

All Union papers of East Liverpool are
known to the various craft and unions of
the city by the printing of the above
Union Label at the head of their columns.



"REMEMBER THE MAINE."

SHAFTER'S army comes north for a
rest, but the corpulent general remains
in Cuba. Even his enemies will say
that his action speaks well for Shafter.

If General Miles is making mistakes
he and his officers are keeping them to
themselves, but it is probable the head
of the army is profiting by the experi-
ence of others.

It needs not the official answer of
Spain to say that peace is near. Sagasta
with all his trickery and diplomacy can
find no excuse for continuing the war
even if it was his desire.

THE Salem Herald thinks the govern-
ment did very wrong in issuing bonds
to pay the expenses of the war. Can it
be possible that the Herald's subscrip-
tion to the loan was so large as to go be-
yond the limit which marked success?

THE BATTLE IS ON.

John R. McLean, the Washington
millionaire who seeks to control the
Democrats of Ohio, is fighting the bat-
tle of his life, and being filled with
spirit and having abundant means at his
command, he is making it exceedingly
uncomfortable for his enemies. It hap-
pens, however, that those enemies are
commanded by Cal Brice and Paul
Sorg, both millionaires and both after
McLean's scalp, consequently John is
not in the best of humor, and the battle
is raging all along the line.

There are good reasons for the fight.
McLean is ambitious, and so is Sorg,
but Brice has drawn his knife for re-
venge. The first two want office, and
the last is determined that while Mc-
Lean shall not have it Sorg shall be
honored. If that combination does not
result in a disrupted party long before
election day it will be because one side
has gathered all the leaders to its ban-
ner. As that is highly improbable, it
is only right to believe the fight
will wage long after the ticket nomi-
nated at Dayton will have been in-
dorsed.

A POTTING CENTER.

When the NEWS REVIEW recently
made the statement that potteries do
not thrive far from a potting center it
simply said what is known to every man
who has given the subject any attention,
and a writer in China, Glass and Lamps
only lays himself open to criticism when
he denies its truthfulness. Instances
can be cited where a pottery was suc-
cessful when operated far from other
plants, the Rookwood is one, but they
are not many.

The fact is plain to all who have fol-
lowed the industry in America during
recent years, that East Liverpool is now
the center in this country and is destined
to grow greater and more powerful with
every year. Buyers come here, many
of them, because they know it is a
center, and they can find not only better
ware but find it in greater variety. The
salesman is no longer handicapped by
the fact that he sells the product of
some Liverpool plant. On the other
hand he finds it a blessing, since dealers
know and appreciate the value of Liv-
erpool pottery. The city and its product
is advertised throughout the country,
and thousands of dollars come here be-
cause it is the leading pottery manufac-
turing town. No pottery, located in a
town unknown as a pottery center,
could hope for such trade.

AFTER THEM ALL

Rev. Sam Jones Had a Great
Many Things to Say.

TWO SERMONS IN THE TENT

He Scored Men and Women, Right and
Left, Severely Criticized the Ministers,
Paid His Respects to Saloonkeepers and
Drunkards, Did Not Forget Millionaires,
Had Much to Say of Present Methods
Used For the Spread of the Gospel, and
Entertained His Audiences All the Time.

Several thousands of people assembled
at Spring Grove yesterday to hear Rev.
Sam Jones deliver two sermons. The
audience tent was filled to overflowing,
and at times the audience applauded the
speaker but oftener they were amused
or wondered at his statements. At the
morning service he was introduced by
Rev. J. H. Norris and taking the last
verse of Ecc., ix, "Wisdom is better
than weapons of war, but one sinner
destroyeth much good" as his text, said:
"The term wisdom is frequently used
interchangeably with religion, and the
wise man then announces that religion is
better than the weapons of war. We
understand the nation to be the best able
to take care of itself as the nation which
has the strongest fleets and the best
armies. But religion is better than
weapons of war, social honor and wealth.
It is meant to teach us what is best in
this world, and heaven has nothing
better to offer a man than good old-
fashioned religion. God throws heaven
and hell at the feet of every man and
tells him to take his choice.

"The Godless man ought to be the
greatest monstrosity on earth, but only
one-half the human race cling to any
form of religion. It is a mystery. I have
often thought of that parable of the
prodigal son, and of how that boy left
home as many a boy has since, and re-
turned later. How he got so low he
tended hogs, and you couldn't give a
Jew a lower job. One day he came to
himself. What does that mean? The
devil had him hypnotized. There is
more in this hypnotism than many of you
believe. I was raised in a Christian
home and drifted off to the gates of hell,
and now I say I would no more have
done it than fly around the world had I
not been hypnotized.

"The sinner is like a cow. Take any
of these railroad men from Wellsville
who gamble. You let the gamblers milk
you and turn you out. The cow has
more sense. She gets her food. You
don't.

"Hear me. I am here to say that a
fellow clothed in his right mind won't
follow the ways of sin, but the devil's
got the whole gang hypnotized. One
fellow will curse and drink and gamble
and say he's free, but he belongs to the
devil's chain gang. He's free to do it,
but it's not liberty. There is a differ-
ence between liberty and license.

"The best thing in the world is a
good character, and a contented life
goes with it. What else? A farm?
No. You're just a dishonest tenant on
God's land if you think that way. The
hearse will drive up some day, haul
your old frame to the boneyard, and
you won't be dead and in hell three
months until another fellow has married
your widow. Shrouds have no pockets.
What will you take in place of your
religion? Why all the millionaires in
hell today couldn't combine capital and
have enough money to buy a drop of
water to cool their parched tongues.

"That isn't all poetry and sentiment
which says religion is a fortune. Old
Commodore Vanderbilt, when he lay
dying after giving away millions, said
to his Christian wife, 'Come and sing
'Come Ye Sinner, Poor and Needy.'

"Some men boast of the fact they
never made a pretense of religion, that
they have just been a plain hog. Now
you who do that just stop and consider
what sort of a husband your wife has
got, you old hog you.

"One sinner destroyeth much good.
If there are a hundred potatoes out
there, and one is rotten, that one is
the sinner. Can you pile good ones
around it to save it? You have to take
the rotten one out, or, bless you, neigh-
bor, it'll get 'em all.

"The biggest problem of the age is our
boys and girls. My God! what will be-
come of them? And if you ain't think-
ing on that you are made of different
dirt from me. It's everybody's business
that everybody goes straight.

"I never ask preachers to endorse
me, they might do it, but I won't en-
dorse them. If I had been as long as
they have running out the devil I would-
n't ask a nigger to endorse me. They
think it can't be done. Go over to
Liverpool and watch them run him out.

It is like a dog running a hog out of a
field, with the dog in front. You
can't run God's side of the question
without grit.

"What is a sinner? Now hear me.
A thief is a man who steals, a drunkard
a man who gets drunk. If a nigger
steals a ham he is put in the chain
gang, but if a big man steals a railroad
they call him colonel. God doesn't
make distinctions of that kind. I think
when the devil gets one of those big
thieves he puts him under a pot. It
would be dangerous to turn him loose,
for he might corner even the things of
hell. I want you to see these points, for
on them hang all the laws and the
prophets.

"There is a difference between the
man who takes a social glass and the
drunkard. The first is a pup, and, if
you don't kill it, it will become a dog
later on. We must quit right here. If a
man proposes to be a man he must cut
loose from all these things. Whisky is
all right in its place, but its place is in
hell.

"Who gave you the privilege to do
wrong, neighbor? The sinner is a guilty
wretch and some are punished, but many
go free where one gets law, but its the
fellow who at the bar of his own con-
science says 'I did it' I am after today.
I have reached the point where I don't
care what folks say, but I care about the
facts. God pity the fellow who knows
he did it. If your wife knew some of
you old fellows as God knows you she
wouldn't live with you a minute. I am
talking, too, to you women who if you
were known as God knows you, what a
revelation there would be in your social
circle. Listen to me, neighbor. God
occupies the seat of conscious innocence,
the devil wallows in conscious guilt. I
would rather be in jail for life and
know I was innocent than walk the
streets as you do knowing if justice was
done you would be in the penitentiary. It
isn't where you are, but what you are.
That's the reason I won't act the rascal.
I've got to go to bed with Sam Jones,
get up with him, walk with him, and if
he does wrong I'll hit him. If he went
in a saloon I'd break his back. Don't
you wish you were like that, you old red
nosed old devil you?

"Listen neighbor. I don't care what
it costs, do right. If there is no God I'm
going to keep on doing right, for I have
a wife and six children and I can't af-
ford to be wicked. Young man, live as
you expect your sister or your mother to
live.

"I am not here to fight the saloon-
keeper. He is as good as the town that
keeps him. Like the louse he gets his
living off the heads of families. He
thrives. You hear a leading D. D.
preach once a year of temperance. He
quotes, 'Wine is a mocker,' a few times.
I tell you this world will never be taken
for Christ with the gang that's at it
now. I may step on some of your toes,
you preachers, but your toes should
emigrate. Preachers have a habit of
meeting a drunkard on the street, and
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And the world will please take notice that the
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—S. E. Kiser in Cleveland Leader.

THEY ATE TOADSTOOLS

Two Children Were In a Very Bad Way,

BUT ARE MUCH BETTER TODAY

When They Reached Home Saturday Afternoon They Were Ill and Acknowledged They Had Been Eating What They Called Mushrooms.

The little sons of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Watkins, aged about four and six years, were poisoned Saturday evening by eating toadstools.

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SAME OLD CHARGES

Took a Number of Citizens Before the Mayor.

WERE DRUNK AND DISORDERLY

It Was Lively Saturday Night, and Some Men Fell Into the Net Spread by Chief Johnson and His Men—Sentences Imposed Today.

Mayor Bough this morning had many cases to dispose of, and all morning he was a busy man. A number of arrests were made on Saturday night, but several were released soon after they were locked up. Others were released yesterday and this morning. A total of seven cases was disposed of.

Samuel Shaffer was having much trouble on the Horn switch near Franklin street last Tuesday evening and soon he was fighting. Information was made against him, and Saturday Officer McMillan was given the warrant for his arrest. He was brought to city hall where a charge of disorderly conduct and fighting was awaiting him. He pleaded guilty and the mayor lost no time in telling him his fine was \$6.60. He paid and left.

Thad McGovern, early Saturday night, commenced to load up on intoxicating liquors, and he was soon enjoying himself. At the corner of Third and Broadway he made a diligent search for trouble and Officers White and When threw the net over him. He soon sobered up and the mayor told him if he had \$6.60 he could go. He went.

John Burns, presumably from Scotland, was another who fell by the wayside Saturday night. He was sleeping, as only he could, in the clay yard of the Brant pottery when Officer When saw him. He was awakened and it was found he could not walk to the jail. He was soon sober enough to be given a hearing, and pleaded guilty to being drunk and was fined \$6.60. He was released.

Harry Walser was taken to jail in the patrol, Saturday night, under the supervision of Officer Grim. He was very drunk, and the mayor thought a fine of \$6.60, this morning, would be sufficient to cover his offense. He paid up and went away a happy man.

Henry Palmer was acting very disorderly in Sixth street, near Mulberry, Saturday night, and Officer When thought he would be better off if he was in jail. He told the officer how it all happened, and put up security for his appearance today.

Thomas Amos, who was arrested on Saturday by Chief Johnson on a charge preferred against him by Mrs. Feustel, of Broadway, was to appear today, according to the arrangement of Saturday afternoon.

A woman who is very nervous called at city hall, this morning, and for a time made matters lively. She lives in Third street with her parents, and nothing was thought of the complaint she made.

Settled Without a Hearing.

The case against Homer Davis for non-support, filed last week by his wife, and to have been heard this evening in the court of Squire Hill, was this morning withdrawn, the parties having reached an amicable settlement out of court.

MUSICAL UNION

LOCAL NO. 77.

Board and local meets Wednesday, August 10, at Manley's band room. Important business.

E. B. GOULD, Secretary.

Here From Akron.

Charles Shenkle, of Akron, spent yesterday in the city visiting W. T. McCain.

James Ackley, of Akron, is in the city visiting friends.

Breaking a Law.

There is some complaint in regard to residents of Eighth street burning paper in the street. The ordinance strictly prohibits the burning of paper in the streets.

Excursion to Silver Lake.

The C. M. B. A. lodge will run an excursion to Silver Lake, Tuesday, Aug. 9. Everybody invited. Rate \$1.25 for adults; 65c for children.

MONEY FOR SOLDIERS.

As was announced in the News Review several days ago, contributions for the Red Cross society will be received at this office.

C. M. B. A. excursion trains will leave Silver Lake at 7:30 p. m., Liverpool time, which will insure an early arrival home.

ROOSEVELT WAS WOUNDED.

Rough Rider Says a Piece of Shell Struck His Colonel's Hand.

It was found out recently that Colonel Roosevelt really possesses that which Mr. Croker says any man running for governor this fall will need—the evidence that he was wounded in battle. The story was told by a private in Colonel Roosevelt's regiment, who is now in the hospital at Governors island. It was at San Juan hill. Roosevelt and some other officers were standing together in a little clearing on the slope of the hill. Bullets were flying, and finally a fragment of shell struck Colonel Roosevelt on the back of the left hand.

It was a glancing blow and simply scraped the flesh. The wound bled profusely. Colonel Roosevelt whipped out his handkerchief, bound it around his hand and said: "Well, that's the first one. They'll have to do better than that next time." "Just as he said that," continued the rough rider, "a young officer standing near him was killed by a Spaniard up in the top of one of the trees. The same sharpshooter picked off several of our men before he was killed by a private of the Twenty-fourth infantry, one of the colored regiments.

"About that time I was sent up into the trenches. Oh, but it was hot! After I'd been there for some time I was relieved to go back to take a little rest. On the way I met Colonel Roosevelt. He noticed me and asked: 'Where have you been, my boy? Up in the trenches? It's hot as the devil up there, isn't it? Now, I'll tell you what to do. You go back there and tell my cook to make you some good coffee and give you a bite to eat. We can't spare any good men, and they must have enough to eat. Go along now.' I tell you, you can fight for a man like that. What's good enough for you is good enough for him. He'd give up his own blanket to make one of his men comfortable."—New York Sun.

DISPOSAL OF OUR ISLANDS.

Governor Bradley Is Opposed to the Acquisition of Foreign Territory.

Governor William O. Bradley of Kentucky recently declined to give a signed statement of his view of the peace negotiations, but said: "You may quote me as saying Spain should be compelled to pay every dollar of the expense of this war. That we should acquire commercial advantages in all the countries and colonies under her control and coaling stations for our ships admits of no argument. We should not, in the midst of our triumphs, however significant, be overcome with the glamour of conquest or inordinate desire for the acquisition of territory."



GOVERNOR WILLIAM O. BRADLEY.

Monarchies and empires may and will engage in war to bring other countries into subjugation in order to fill their coffers and add to their territory. This is but the natural outgrowth of their antecedents and teachings.

"A republic founded on the bedrock of liberty, with the declaration that all men are born free and equal and that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, cannot engage in the conquest of other lands. The acquisition of foreign territory means the formation of a standing army in every country so acquired and the building of a navy to hold the territory in subjugation. It means taxation, a strongly centralized government and the opportunity—yes, the probability—of measuring arms with the combined nations of the world. It means troublesome entanglements and complications. That the hand should be taken from the throat of starving Cubans and a stable government given the people of Cuba is justified alike by every principle of religion and morals. But when this is done, as it may be by treaty adjustment, all has been accomplished that is necessary and proper."—New York Journal.

Buried at Santiago.

"Few students of Napoleonic history," says the London Chronicle, "are aware that Dr. Automarchi, who attended upon Napoleon I during his last illness at St. Helena, is buried in the cemetery at Santiago de Cuba. He had a brother living in that island, and after the emperor's death proceeded thither and lived at Santiago, exercising his skill as an oculist gratuitously among the poor. After his death in 1825 a public monument was erected to his memory in the local cemetery."



A Beautiful Present

FREE for a few months to all users of the celebrated ELASTIC STARCH, (Flat Iron Brand). To induce you to try this brand of starch, so that you may find out for yourself that all claims for its superiority and economy are true, the makers have had prepared, at great expense, a series of

GAME PLAQUES

exact reproductions of the \$10,000 originals by Muville, which will be given you ABSOLUTELY FREE by your grocer on conditions named below. These Plaques are 40 inches in circumference, are free of any suggestion of advertising whatever, and will ornament the most elegant apartment. No manufacturing concern ever before gave away such valuable presents to its customers. They are not for sale at any price, and can be obtained only in the manner specified. The subjects are:

American Wild Ducks, English Quail, American Pheasant, English Snipe.

The birds are handsomely embossed and stand out natural as life. Each Plaque is bordered with a band of gold.

ELASTIC STARCH

has been the standard for 25 years. TWENTY-TWO MILLION packages of this brand were sold last year. That's how good it is. ASK YOUR DEALER to show you the plaques and tell you about Elastic Starch. Accept no substitute.

How To Get Them:

All purchasers of three 10 cent or six 5 cent packages of Elastic Starch (Flat Iron Brand), are entitled to receive from their grocer one of these beautiful Game Plaques free. The plaques will not be sent by mail. They can be obtained only from your grocer. Every Grocer Keeps Elastic Starch. Do not delay. This offer is for a short time only.

REDUCED FARES

To Various Points via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines as indicated in the following paragraphs. Although concessions in fare are authorized for meetings of certain Orders, tickets may be obtained by any person whether a member of the order or interested in the event. The reduced rates will be open to everybody.

To Saratoga, N. Y.—August 1st and 2d, account Young People's Christian Union, U. P. Church. Return limit August 10th, with privilege to extend until August 31st.

To Indianapolis, Ind.—August 8th, and 9th for L. A. W. National Meet. Return limit August 15th.

To Richmond, Ind.—August 19th and 20th, 2000 returning until August 28th, account Society of Friends Conference.

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Summer Havens.

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Read the NEWS REVIEW for news.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	3:35	3:37	3:39	3:41	3:59
Pittsburgh..lv.	AM	PM	PM	PM	AM
Rochester.....	5:45	11:30	10:10	10:17	3:30
Beaver.....	6:40	2:15	5:25	11:50	8:25
Vanport.....	6:50	2:20	5:35	11:55	8:30
Industry.....	7:00	2:30	5:45	12:10	8:40
Cooks Ferry.....	7:03	2:33	5:48	12:13	8:43
Smiths Ferry.....	7:11	2:40	5:56	12:20	8:55
East Liverpool..	7:20	2:49	6:05	12:30	9:05
Wellsville.....	7:33	3:00	6:18	12:40	9:15
Wellsville..lv.	7:42	3:05	6:27	12:45	
Wellsville Shop..	7:46			12:50	
Yellow Creek.....	7:52			12:55	
Hammondsville..	8:01			1:03	
Irondale.....	8:05	3:22		1:08	
Salineville.....	8:09	3:26		1:12	
Bayard.....	8:25	3:42		1:27	
Alliance.....lv.	10:05	4:05	stop	3:35	
Ravenna.....	10:40	4:50	stop	3:30	
Hudson.....	11:02	5:12	stop	3:30	
Cleveland..ar.	12:10	6:20	stop	4:30	

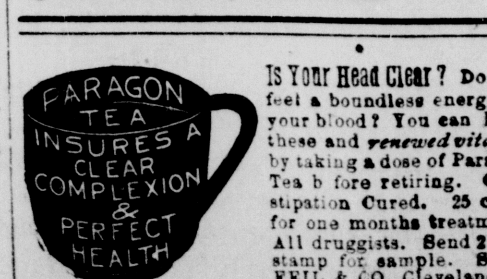
Eastward.	3:40	3:42	3:44	3:46	4:18
Bellaire.....lv.	AM	AM	AM	AM	PM
Bridgeport.....	4:45	10:00	10:05	11:00	2:45
Martins Ferry..	5:01	9:15	10:20	11:15	3:05
Yorkville.....	5:10		10:28	11:23	3:15
Portland.....	5:15	9:28	10:33	11:28	3:20
Rush Run.....	5:20	9:33	10:38	11:33	3:25
Brilliant.....	5:28	9:41	10:46	11:41	3:33
Mingo Je.....	5:35	9:48	10:53	11:48	3:40
Staubenville..	5:44	9:56	11:01	11:56	3:48
Costonia.....	5:50	10:02	11:07	12:02	3:55
Toronto.....	6:07	10:17	11:22	12:17	4:02
Elliottsville..	6:11	10:21	11:26	12:21	4:06
Port Homer.....	6:15	10:25	11:30	12:25	4:10
Yellow Creek.....	6:26	10:37	11:42	12:37	4:21
Wellsville Shop..	6:31	10:42	11:47	12:42	4:26
Wellsville.....	6:35	10:46	11:51	12:46	4:30
Wellsville..lv.	7:42			3:05	
Wellsville Shop..	7:46			3:09	
Yellow Creek.....	7:52			3:15	
Hammondsville..	8:01			3:24	
Irondale.....	8:05			3:28	
Salineville.....	8:09			3:32	
Bayard.....	8:25			3:47	
Alliance.....lv.	10:05			3:55	
Ravenna.....	10:40			4:30	
Hudson.....	11:02			4:52	
Cleveland..ar.	12:10			5:50	

Fullman Sleeping Cars are run on Nos. 341 and 342, and Pullman Cars on Nos. 337 and 338 between Pittsburgh and Cleveland via Yellow Creek and Alliance. No. 336 connects at Rochester for New Castle, Jamestown, Youngstown, Niles, Warren, Ashtabula and intermediate stations. No. 340 for Erie, Ashtabula and intermediate stations.

Nos. 335 and 337 connect at Bayard for New Philadelphia, and stations on Tuscarawas Branch. Nos. 340 and 340 connect with Nos. 335 and 337 at Wellsville.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager, 6-26-98. H. PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.



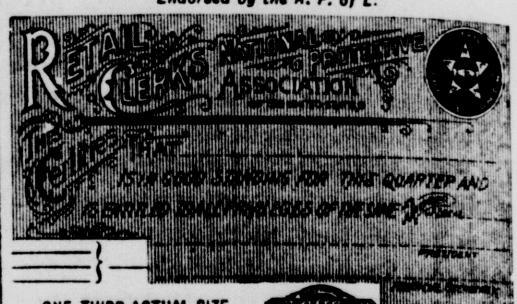
UNION LABELS.

It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others?

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working hours, and union labor employed.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card. Ask for it when making your purchases. Endorsed by the A. F. of L.



ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE. COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER. Good only during months named in lower left hand corner and when properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' union is the national head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. Look for the above design stamped on the sole of every pair of boots or shoes you buy.

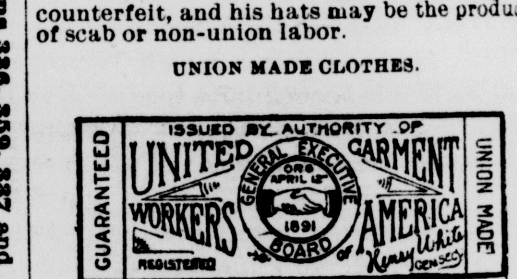
CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.



The Journeymen Tailor's Label is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen.

UNION MADE HATS.

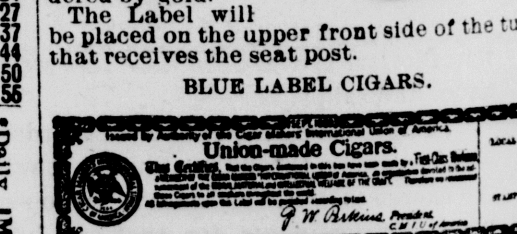
This Label is about an inch and a half square, and is printed on buff-colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.



You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.

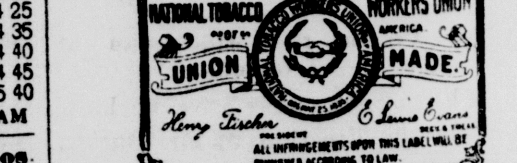
BICYCLE LABEL.

"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." You will endorse the "Golden Rule" by buying and riding bicycles bearing this Label. The colors are as follows: The Union shield is in red, white and blue, on a background of pea green, bordered by gold. The Label will be placed on the upper front side of the tube that receives the seat post.



This Label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color.

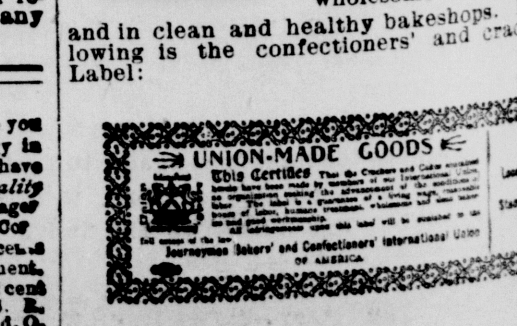
TOBACCO LABEL.



The above Label, printed on blue paper, will be found on all plug tobacco and on the wrappers of chewing tobacco manufactured in union tobacco factories.

UNION BREAD AND CRACKERS.

This is a full size facsimile of the Label of the Bakers' and Confectioners' union. It is printed on the white paper and is pasted on each loaf of union-made bread. It is a guarantee that the bread is made under fair and wholesome conditions, following is the confectioners' and cracker Label:



SAME OLD CHARGES

Took a Number of Citizens Before the Mayor.

WERE DRUNK AND DISORDERLY

It Was Lively Saturday Night, and Some Men Fell Into the Net Spread by Chief Johnson and His Men—Sentences Imposed Today.

Mayor Bough this morning had many cases to dispose of, and all morning he was a busy man. A number of arrests were made on Saturday night, but several were released soon after they were locked up. Others were released yesterday and this morning. A total of seven cases was disposed of.

Samuel Shaffer was having much trouble on the Horn switch near Franklin street last Tuesday evening and soon he was fighting. Information was made against him, and Saturday Officer McMillan was given the warrant for his arrest. He was brought to city hall where a charge of disorderly conduct and fighting was awaiting him. He pleaded guilty and the mayor lost no time in telling him his fine was \$6.60. He paid and left.

Thad McGovern, early Saturday night, commenced to load up on intoxicating liquors, and he was soon enjoying himself. At the corner of Third and Broadway he made a diligent search for trouble and Officers White and Whan threw the net over him. He soon sobered up and the mayor told him if he had \$6.60 he could go. He went.

John Burns, presumably from Scotland, was another who fell by the wayside Saturday night. He was sleeping, as only he could, in the clay yard of the Brunt pottery when Officer Whan saw him. He was awakened and it was found he could not walk to the jail. He was soon sober enough to be given a hearing, and pleaded guilty to being drunk and was fined \$6.60. He was released.

Harry Walser was taken to jail in the patrol, Saturday night, under the supervision of Officer Grim. He was very drunk, and the mayor thought a fine of \$6.60, this morning, would be sufficient to cover his offense. He paid up and went away a happy man.

Henry Palmer was acting very disorderly in Sixth street, near Mulberry, Saturday night, and Officer Whan thought he would be better off if he was in jail. He told the officer how it all happened, and put up security for his appearance today.

Thomas Amos, who was arrested on Saturday by Chief Johnson on a charge preferred against him by Mrs. Fenstel, of Broadway, was to appear today, according to the arrangement of Saturday afternoon.

A woman who is very nervous called at city hall, this morning, and for a time made matters lively. She lives in Third street with her parents, and nothing was thought of the complaint she made.

Settled Without a Hearing.

The case against Homer Davis for non-support, filed last week by his wife, and to have been heard this evening in the court of Squire Hill, was this morning withdrawn, the parties having reached an amicable settlement out of court.

MUSICAL UNION

Board and local meets Wednesday, August 10, at Manley's band room. Important business. E. B. GOULD, Secretary.

Here From Akron.

Charles Shenkle, of Akron, spent yesterday in the city visiting W. T. McCain.

James Ackley, of Akron, is in the city visiting friends.

Breaking a Law.

There is some complaint in regard to residents of Eighth street burning paper in the street. The ordinance strictly prohibits the burning of paper in the streets.

Excursion to Silver Lake.

The C. M. B. A. lodge will run an excursion to Silver Lake, Tuesday, Aug. 9. Everybody invited. Rate \$1.25 for adults; 65c for children.

MONEY FOR SOLDIERS.

As was announced in the News Review several days ago, contributions for the Red Cross society will be received at this office.

C. M. B. A. excursion trains will leave Silver Lake at 7:30 p. m., Liverpool time, which will insure an early arrival home.

ROOSEVELT WAS WOUNDED.

Rough Rider Says a Piece of Shell Struck His Colonel's Hand.

It was found out recently that Colonel Roosevelt really possesses that which Mr. Croker says any man running for governor this fall will need—the evidence that he was wounded in battle. The story was told by a private in Colonel Roosevelt's regiment, who is now in the hospital at Governors island. It was at San Juan hill. Roosevelt and some other officers were standing together in a little clearing on the slope of the hill. Bullets were flying, and finally a fragment of shell struck Colonel Roosevelt on the back of the left hand.

It was a glancing blow and simply scraped the flesh. The wound bled profusely. Colonel Roosevelt whipped out his handkerchief, bound it around his hand and said: "Well, that's the first one. They'll have to do better than that next time." "Just as he said that," continued the rough rider, "a young officer standing near him was killed by a Spaniard up in the top of one of the trees. The same sharpshooter picked off several of our men before he was killed by a private of the Twenty-fourth infantry, one of the colored regiments.

"About that time I was sent up into the trenches. Oh, but it was hot! After I'd been there for some time I was relieved to go back to take a little rest. On the way I met Colonel Roosevelt. He noticed me and asked: 'Where have you been, my boy? Up in the trenches? It's hot as the devil up there, isn't it? Now, I'll tell you what to do. You go back there and tell my cook to make you some good coffee and give you a bite to eat. We can't spare any good men, and they must have enough to eat. Go along now.' I tell you, you can fight for a man like that. What's good enough for you is good enough for him. He'd give up his own blanket to make one of his men comfortable."—New York Sun.

DISPOSAL OF OUR ISLANDS.

Governor Bradley Is Opposed to the Acquisition of Foreign Territory.

Governor William O. Bradley of Kentucky recently declined to give a signed statement of his view of the peace negotiations, but said: "You may quote me as saying Spain should be compelled to pay every dollar of the expense of this war. That we should acquire commercial advantages in all the countries and colonies under her control and coaling stations for our ships admits of no argument. We should not, in the midst of our triumphs, however significant, be overcome with the glamour of conquest or inordinate desire for the acquisition of terri-



GOVERNOR WILLIAM O. BRADLEY.

tory. Monarchies and empires may and will engage in war to bring other countries into subjugation in order to fill their coffers and add to their territory. This is but the natural outgrowth of their antecedents and teachings.

"A republic founded on the bedrock of liberty, with the declaration that all men are born free and equal and that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, cannot engage in the conquest of other lands. The acquisition of foreign territory means the formation of a standing army in every country so acquired and the building of a navy to hold the territory in subjugation. It means taxation, a strongly centralized government and the opportunity—yes, the probability—of measuring arms with the combined nations of the world. It means troublesome entanglements and complications. That the hand should be taken from the throat of starving Cubans and a stable government given the people of Cuba is justified alike by every principle of religion and morals. But when this is done, as it may be by treaty adjustment, all has been accomplished that is necessary and proper."—New York Journal.

Buried at Santiago.

"Few students of Napoleonic history," says the London Chronicle, "are aware that Dr. Automarchi, who attended upon Napoleon I during his last illness at St. Helena, is buried in the cemetery at Santiago de Cuba. He had a brother living in that island, and after the emperor's death proceeded thither and lived at Santiago, exercising his skill as an oculist gratuitously among the poor. After his death in 1825 a public monument was erected to his memory in the local cemetery."



A Beautiful Present

FREE for a few months to all users of the celebrated ELASTIC STARCH, (Flat Iron Brand). To induce you to try this brand of starch, so that you may find out for yourself that all claims for its superiority and economy are true, the makers have had prepared, at great expense, a series of

GAME PLAQUES

exact reproductions of the \$10,000 originals by Muville, which will be given you ABSOLUTELY FREE by your grocer on conditions named below. These Plaques are 40 inches in circumference, are free of any suggestion of advertising whatever, and will ornament the most elegant apartment. No manufacturing concern ever before gave away such valuable presents to its customers. They are not for sale at any price, and can be obtained only in the manner specified. The subjects are:

American Wild Ducks, American Pheasant, English Quail, English Snipe.

The birds are handsomely embossed and stand out natural as life. Each Plaque is bordered with a band of gold.

ELASTIC STARCH

has been the standard for 25 years.

TWENTY-TWO MILLION packages of this brand were sold last year. That's how good it is.

ASK YOUR DEALER

to show you the plaques and tell you about Elastic Starch. Accept no substitute.

How To Get Them:

All purchasers of three 10 cent or six 5 cent packages of Elastic Starch (Flat Iron Brand), are entitled to receive from their grocer one of these beautiful Game Plaques free. The plaques will not be sent by mail. They can be obtained only from your grocer.

Every Grocer Keeps Elastic Starch.

Do not delay. This offer is for a short time only.

REDUCED FARES

To Various Points via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines as indicated in the following paragraphs. Although concessions in fare are authorized for meetings of certain Orders, tickets may be obtained by any person whether a member of the order or interested in the event. The reduced rates will be open to everybody.

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Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	3:35	3:37	3:39	3:41	3:59
	AM	PM	PM	PM	PM
Pittsburgh ..lv.	4:45	1:30	4:40	1:10	7:30
Rochester .." ..	6:40	2:15	5:25	1:50	8:25
Beaver .." ..	6:45	2:20	5:30	1:55	8:30
Vanport .." ..	6:50	2:25	5:35	1:55	8:34
Industry .." ..	7:00	2:35	5:45	2:05	8:44
Cooks Ferry .." ..	7:05	2:40	5:50	2:10	8:48
Smiths Ferry .." ..	7:11	2:46	5:56	2:16	8:55
East Liverpool .." ..	7:20	2:55	6:04	2:20	9:05
Wellsville ..ar.	7:33	3:00	6:16	2:24	9:15
Wellsville ..lv.	7:42	3:05	6:25	2:29	9:24
Wellsville Shop .." ..	7:46	3:09	6:29	2:33	9:28
Yellow Creek .." ..	7:52	3:15	6:35	2:39	9:34
Hammondsville .." ..	8:01	3:24	6:44	2:48	9:43
Irondale .." ..	8:06	3:29	6:49	2:53	9:48
Sallenville .." ..	8:25	3:48	7:08	3:12	9:67
Bayard .." ..	9:40	4:53	8:23	4:27	10:82
Alliance .." ..	10:05	5:18	8:48	4:52	11:07
Ravenna .." ..	10:40	5:53	9:23	5:27	11:42
Hudson .." ..	11:02	6:15	9:45	5:49	12:04
Cleveland ..ar.	12:10	6:25	10:53	6:57	1:12
Wellsville ..lv.	7:47	3:10	6:55	2:55	9:10
Wellsville Shop .." ..	7:52	3:15	7:00	3:00	9:15
Yellow Creek .." ..	7:57	3:20	7:05	3:05	9:20
Port Homer .." ..	8:03	3:26	7:11	3:11	9:26
Empire .." ..	8:10	3:33	7:18	3:18	9:33
Elliottsville .." ..	8:17	3:40	7:25	3:25	9:40
Toronto .." ..	8:21	3:44	7:29	3:29	9:44
Costonia .." ..	8:28	3:51	7:36	3:36	9:51
Steuensville .." ..	8:44	4:07	7:52	3:52	10:07
Mingo Jc. .." ..	8:51	4:14	8:00	4:00	10:14
Brilliant .." ..	8:58	4:21	8:07	4:07	10:21
Rush Run .." ..	9:07	4:30	8:16	4:16	10:30
Portland .." ..	9:14	4:37	8:23	4:23	10:37
Yorkville .." ..	9:19	4:42	8:28	4:28	10:42
Martins Ferry .." ..	9:32	4:55	8:41	4:41	10:55
Bridgeport .." ..	9:40	5:03	8:49	4:49	11:03
Bellaire ..ar.	9:50	5:05	8:45	4:45	11:12

Through coaches on Trains 326, 329, 337 and 340 between Cleveland and Bellaire.

Eastward.

Eastward.	3:40	3:36	3:32	3:28	3:24
	AM	AM	AM	PM	PM
Bellaire ..lv.	14:45	13:00	14:45	11:00	12:45
Bridgeport .." ..	14:53	13:08	14:53	11:08	12:53
Martins Ferry .." ..	15:01	13:16	15:01	11:16	13:05
Portland .." ..	15:10	13:25	15:10	11:25	13:14
Yorkville .." ..	15:19	13:34	15:19	11:34	13:23
Rush Run .." ..	15:28	13:43	15:28	11:43	13:32
Brilliant .." ..	15:38	13:53	15:38	11:53	13:42
Mingo Jc. .." ..	15:48	14:03	15:48	12:03	13:52
Steuensville .." ..	15:58	14:13	15:58	12:13	14:02
Costonia .." ..	16:08	14:23	16:08	12:23	14:12
Toronto .." ..	16:18	14:33	16:18	12:33	14:22
Elliottsville .." ..	16:28	14:43	16:28	12:43	14:32
Empire .." ..	16:38	14:53	16:38	12:53	14:42
Port Homer .." ..	16:48	15:03	16:48	13:03	14:52
Yellow Creek .." ..	16:58	15:13	16:58	13:13	15:02
Wellsville Shop .." ..	17:08	15:23	17:08	13:23	15:12
Wellsville ..ar.	17:18	15:33	17:18	13:33	15:22
Wellsville ..lv.	7:42	3:05	6:25	2:29	9:24
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Yellow Creek .." ..	7:52	3:15	6:35	2:39	9:34
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Irondale .." ..	8:06	3:29	6:49	2:53	9:48
Sallenville .." ..	8:25	3:48	7:08	3:12	9:67
Bayard .." ..	9:40	4:53	8:23	4:27	10:82
Alliance .." ..	10:05	5:18	8:48	4:52	11:07
Ravenna .." ..	10:40	5:53	9:23	5:27	11:42
Hudson .." ..	11:02	6:15	9:45	5:49	12:04
Cleveland ..ar.	12:10	6:25	10:53	6:57	1:12
Wellsville ..lv.	6:45	10:57	6:51	3:10	3:50
East Liverpool .." ..	6:57	11:07	7:03	3:20	4:01
Smiths Ferry .." ..	7:07	11:18	7:13	3:30	4:12
Cooks Ferry .." ..	7:20	11:24	7:26	3:40	4:20
Industry .." ..	7:25	11:30	7:31	3:45	4:25
Vanport .." ..	7:34	11:40	7:40	3:55	4:35
Beaver .." ..	7:40	11:45	7:46	4:00	4:40
Rochester .." ..	7:50	11:50	7:56	4:10	4:45
Pittsburgh ..ar.	8:50	12:40	8:56	5:10	5:40

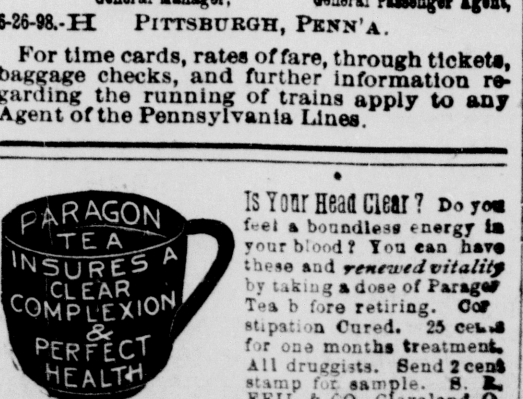
Pullman Sleeping Cars are run on Nos. 341 and 342, and Parlor Cars on Nos. 337 and 338 between Pittsburgh and Cleveland via Yellow Creek and Alliance. No. 336 connects at Rochester for New Castle, Jamestown, Youngstown, Niles, Warren, Ashtabula and intermediate stations. No. 340 for Erie, Ashtabula and intermediate stations.

Nos. 335 and 337 connect at Bayard for New Philadelphia, and stations on Tuscarawas Branch. Nos. 340 and 340 connect with Nos. 335 and 337 at Wellsville.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager, E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent, 6-28-98, H. PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

Is Your Head Clear? Do you feel a boundless energy in your blood? You can have these and renewed vitality by taking a dose of Paragon Tea before retiring. Coughs cured. 25c a box for one month's treatment. All druggists. Send 2c stamp for sample. S. E. FELL & CO. Cleveland, O.



UNION LABELS.

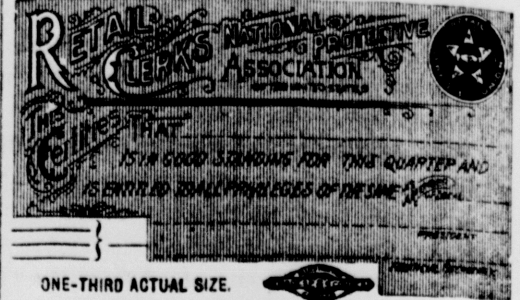
It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others?

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working hours, and union labor employed.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card. Ask for it when making your purchases.

Endorsed by the A. F. of L.



ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE.

COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER.

Good only during months named in lower left hand corner and when properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' union is the national head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. Look for the above design stamped on the sole of every pair of boots or shoes you buy.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.

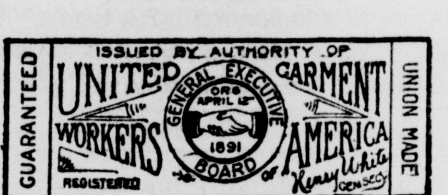


The Journeymen Tailor's Label is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen.

UNION MADE HATS.

This Label is about an inch and a half square, and is printed on buff-colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it on another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

UNION MADE CLOTHES.



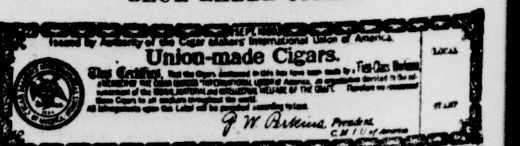
You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.

BICYCLE LABEL.

"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." You will endorse the "Golden Rule" by buying and riding bicycles bearing this Label. The colors are as follows: The Union shield is in red, white and blue, on a background of deep green, bordered by gold.

The Label will be placed on the upper front side of the tube that receives the seat post.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color.

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"It was those Arizona men that young Bert McMillan, son of Commissioner McMillan of New York, joined. I saw many of his letters to his father, in which he shows the true man and soldier. In one letter he says he did not wish to join the New York millionaires, but rather these cowboys, for, he said, they were perhaps rough outside, but true blue from stem to stern. When one reads this boy's letter where he tells his father how he bagged two Spaniards in a fight and how next morning he kissed his mother's picture, read the old Bible and prayed for them at home, one feels the days of chivalry and honor have not passed. A New Mexico 'rider' told me of Bert McMillan: 'He wa'n't a robust looking chap, but he could shoot well, and he wa'n't soon turned. He was one of the first to get to the top o' the hill.'

"The sufferings of the refugees at El Caney were frightful. A Spaniard offered \$100 in American gold for 100 pounds of flour. One woman I saw gave a soldier a gold bracelet for two hard tack. Many a time a bottle of wine sold for a hard tack and a machete for a mouthful of meat. I gave a woman who had diamond rings and a cashmere shawl a spoonful of porridge. She ate with dignity, but evident starvation. I did not get her bracelet. Soldiers gave away their breakfast. It was an awful spectacle of misery—old, young, rich, poor, white, black, yellow, red—a terrible mosaic of misery. It ended as all things terrene must.

"There would not be nearly so much fever if the men were treated rightly. There was and is an alarming want of food, delicacies and medicines in the army of occupation. I saw General Ludlow and General Wood and Colonel Roosevelt, all within the space of an hour, come to Clara Barton at the pier where she was unloading her stores from the State of Texas and simply beg of her for cornmeal and rice, milk and a few dried fruits. 'Our men are sick,' they said, 'and more will be sick.' Miss Barton helped them all. But when they had gone she said to me, 'If the American commissary cannot send in food in time of peace to a handful of men what could it do with an army as large as that we had in the civil war?'

"Even the iron will of Theodore Roosevelt was shattered when he, half ill himself, sat on the stump of a coconut tree as I bade him goodbye. He had 121 men ill out of 430, and 25 men ill in one company of 50 men. 'If we were hemmed in by the enemy,' he gloomily remarked, 'or if we were making a last stand for national existence, we could bear it and more without complaint. But we are in a land of peace and be-

hind us the great America, with granaries bursting with every kind of food, and I cannot buy at any price food or delicacies for my sick men.'

"I thought the climate of Santiago delightful and left the sweet green country with regret. The city was peaceful, and our soldiers went about the streets chatting with the soldiers of Alfonso XIII. Our rulers in Santiago would allow no indignities to be heaped on a conquered foe. Under the stars and stripes the weakest is protected, the strongest must obey. The Cubans sometimes scowled. Even the Americans sometimes could be heard saying: 'This isn't much of a surrender. These Spaniards are having a better time than we.' But it was McKinley's master stroke. He who bends above the fallen stands erect."

OUR NEW TERRITORY.

Governor Lord Thinks Porto Rico Should Be Retained, but Not Philippines.

"Believing that Porto Rico must capitulate to our army, I think our government should retain that island as a permanent part of its territory," said Governor W. P. Lord of Oregon recently. "We need it as a coaling station for our warships and merchantmen. Our war with Spain is proving an educator. It has demonstrated that coaling stations are indispensable to our extending commerce as well as to the defense of our country. Assuming that the United States is destined in the course of events to take a conspicuous part in industrial and business activities, it behooves our government to secure and establish coaling stations in all parts of the world with the view of supplying fuel for our merchantmen in times of peace and our warships in times of war. The demands of a growing commerce and a navy proportionate in size to protect it make this duty imperative upon the part of our government.

"I do not believe that it will be desirable to retain possession of Cuba or the Philippine islands further than to secure coaling stations. It should be said that Cuba occupies a somewhat different relation to us than the Philippine islands on account of her proximity to our shores. For this reason questions may arise which should require us to



GOVERNOR WILLIAM P. LORD.

deal with Cuba from a different standpoint than the Philippines. I do not forget that the extent of our authority under the resolution of congress is to expel Spain from the island and establish for its people a stable government. Our mission is not the acquisition of territory, but if, after keeping our pledge to drive out Spanish authority and establish a permanent government, the Cubans should prove to be incapable of maintaining such government and should subject the island to misrule and devastation it would become the plain duty of our government to interfere and take permanent possession of it. Of course it must be understood that conditions may arise which might render it necessary to retain Cuba and the Philippine islands as a permanent part of our possessions. When these conditions shall arise, if their proper determination shall require the annexation of Cuba or the Philippines or both our people will be equal to the occasion and will not shirk its responsibilities."—Chicago Record.

The Only Real Strategist.

Camara was the only real strategist. By going into the Suez canal he was about as far as he could get from either Schley or Dewey, and he will return to Spain triumphant. Thus it is seen that even Spain has an occasional genius.—Pittsburg Times.

PEACE THOUGHTS.

"Beware the Greeks bearing gifts"—and beware Spaniards who talk "negotiations."—Boston Journal.

If Spain has had enough, let her quit. Then we will arrange the obsequies and merely send her the bill.—Pittsburg Times.

The attitude of the powers suggests a suspicion on their part that Uncle Sam is about to cut a watermelon.—Philadelphia Ledger.

It is just possible that Spain is trying the Fitzsimmons trick of falling on one knee to gain time.—Philadelphia North American.

The United States may not keep her territorial conquests, but Spain cannot remain on the western hemisphere.—Wichita (Kan.) Beacon.

THIRTEEN TO THREE

Liverpool Went Down Before Rochester.

DID NOT HAVE A GOOD TEAM

Were Not Confident of Victory When They Left Home—Winnie Mercer Only Lasted One Inning Against Cleveland. Some Other Baseball News.

The Rochester club had but little trouble Saturday afternoon in defeating the patched local team and the contest was very much one-sided. The score:

Rochester...0 5 0 0 3 0 2 3 *—13 10 3
Liverpool...1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—3 6 9

Two base hits—Winters, Gilleland, Darragh. Three base hits—Darragh, Kulm. Home runs—Webb. Stolen bases—Godwin, McNicol 2. First on balls—Pearson 3, McCurran 2. Struck out—Pearson 9, McCurran 3. Passed balls—Davis 3.

John Godwin, who played short for Rochester, had one run, two putouts, one assist and one error.

Winnie Mercer Saturday only lasted one inning in the box for the Washington club against Cleveland, and in that time Cleveland had scored four runs and made three hits from his delivery.

Saturday the Toronto club defeated New Cumberland team by a score of 6 to 0. The latter club were assisted by Smurthwaite and Finch.

The Eclipse played against the Crescents at Wellsville Saturday afternoon. One score had been made and two Wellsville men were on bases when a ball was put in left field. Liverpool declared it was foul, and Wellsville maintained it was fair, the umpire having so decided. The argument which followed ended the playing, and the Liverpool boys came home. The trouble occurred in the fourth inning.

A BEAUTIFUL SIGHT

The River Was Dotted With Lights and Flashes.

The rise in the river permitted a great many tow boats to leave Pittsburg last Saturday, and they began to pass the city late in the afternoon. When evening came they had tied to the Virginia side near Walker, while a number were close to the Ohio shore.

Almost all were provided with searchlights, and as the bright beams cut the air a beautiful sight was presented. Scores of persons, far above on the street cars, saw the exhibition, and enjoyed it. Rivermen say it was the largest fleet in years to spend the night at Walker.

ANOTHER DEAD.

The Eighth Loses a Private Through the Fever.

In the report of the dead and ill for Aug. 5 which General Shafter sent to the war department is the announcement that George W. Coleman, of the Eighth Ohio, had died of fever. His company is not given. As it is not stated that the man died of yellow fever, the presumption is that typhoid or malaria carried him away.

STRUCK A LOG.

Passengers on a Street Car Were Frightened.

This morning when an east bound street car had reached the most narrow part of the road between Jethro and Walker, it ran into a log and the passengers on the south side of the car made a general rush for the door.

The motorman managed to stop the car before it left the track, but there were some badly frightened passengers.

The Afternoon Service.

An unusually large crowd attended the services in the afternoon and listened to Rev. Sam P. Jones deliver an address from the text: "For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten son that whosoever believeth on Him should no perish, but have everlasting life."

The evening address was made by Rev. J. H. Norris. Rev. B. S. Taylor will arrive tomorrow and will take charge of the meetings.

CANCELING STAMPS.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceler. Leave your order to once.

His First Fight.

Daniel Webster, of this place, had his baptism of fire the other day. The regiment of which he is a member, defeated a force of Spaniards at Guayaino, Porto Rico, and took the town. Four Americans were wounded.

THE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.

Finest Print Shop IN EASTERN OHIO

We Print Everything.

From an Election Sticker to a 3-Sheet Poster.

HIGH GRADE COLOR PRINTING, ART CATALOGUES, EMBOSSED, HALF TONE WORK, IM. LITHOGRAPHY, IM. TYPE WRITER, &c., &c., &c.

WE AIM TO DO CAREFUL, CORRECT PRINTING, TO MAKE SOMETHING ATTRACTIVE.

OUR WORK EMBRACES CARDS, LETTER HEADS, INVOICE SHEETS, INVITATIONS, FOLDERS, CIRCULARS, BILLS, &c.

Book Work.

No matter what the size or class of job, with our facilities we can compete with the world in quality of work and price.

Our Type.

Customers may have the benefit of a large assortment of borders, ornaments, initials, etc. Every new face of type patented always finds room in our job department. None but first-class printers are employed, which means the best possible results obtainable from the material.

Our Presses.

The "Century" Pony for high grade book and half tone work (finest machine manufactured). Improved Gordons for commercial work, and a large Babcock for poster printing; presided over by a pressman late in charge of the finest presses in one of the largest printing houses in the world.

In a Nut Shell High Wages, Fine Equipment, Artistic Workmen.

Tells the Story.

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"I said there is no humane side to war per se, but there is a grand moral and humane side to the American soldier. There is a great deal of true religion, too, in camp. One could tell the Catholic boys by the little lockets they carry around their necks, and all the boys could sing hymns when they tried. One night I well recall before the surrender. The band of the First Illinois on a hill above us played 'The Star Spangled Banner,' then a band beyond took it up, and it passed five miles along the line—grand Saxon tune displacing airs of old Castile. After a few moments' silence one of the 'riders' started 'Way Down Upon the Wabash.' One line was very pretty. 'The moon is soft and fair upon the Wabash, from the hills there comes the scent of new mown hay.' 'Great heavens,' I said to Captain Luna, 'what recollections that must bring to them among these stenchful trenches!'

"Then they sang 'Sweet Rosy O'Grady.' Finally somebody started 'Nearer, My God, to Thee.' The boys sang it through, every word. Two or three hymns were sung, the lads, with splendid voices, making the little hills rejoice. They seemed to know the words and tunes so well that I remarked to Arizona Sam, 'These boys know hymns pretty well, Sam.' 'Parson,' said Sam, eyeing me condescendingly, 'them yer fellers has got good memories. It's a long time since any o' that lot heared them hymns in church, and ez fur religion, ef you want to know, them boys needs tobacco a great deal more than they needs hymnbooks.'

"It was those Arizona men that young Bert McMillan, son of Commissioner McMillan of New York, joined. I saw many of his letters to his father, in which he shows the true man and soldier. In one letter he says he did not wish to join the New York millionaires, but rather these cowboys, for, he said, they were perhaps rough outside, but true blue from stem to stern. When one reads this boy's letter where he tells his father how he bagged two Spaniards in a fight and how next morning he kissed his mother's picture, read the old Bible and prayed for them at home, one feels the days of chivalry and honor have not passed. A New Mexico 'rider' told me of Bert McMillan: 'He wa'n't a robust lookin chap, but he could shoot well, and he wa'n't soon turned. He was one of the first to get to the top o' the hill.'

"The sufferings of the refugees at El Caney were frightful. A Spaniard offered \$100 in American gold for 100 pounds of flour. One woman I saw gave a soldier a gold bracelet for two hard tack. Many a time a bottle of wine sold for a hard tack and a machete for a mouthful of meat. I gave a woman who had diamond rings and a cashmere shawl a spoonful of porridge. She ate with dignity, but evident starvation. I did not get her bracelet. Soldiers gave away their breakfast. It was an awful spectacle of misery—old, young, rich, poor, white, black, yellow, red—a terrible mosaic of misery. It ended as all things terrene must.

"There would not be nearly so much fever if the men were treated rightly. There was and is an alarming want of food, delicacies and medicines in the army of occupation. I saw General Ludlow and General Wood and Colonel Roosevelt, all within the space of an hour, come to Clara Barton at the pier where she was unloading her stores from the State of Texas and simply beg of her for cornmeal and rice, milk and a few dried fruits. 'Our men are sick,' they said, 'and more will be sick.' Miss Barton helped them all. But when they had gone she said to me, 'If the American commissary cannot send in food in time of peace to a handful of men what could it do with an army as large as that we had in the civil war?'

"Even the iron will of Theodore Roosevelt was shattered when he, half ill himself, sat on the stump of a cocconut tree as I bade him goodbye. He had 121 men ill out of 430, and 25 men ill in one company of 50 men. 'If we were hemmed in by the enemy,' he gloomily remarked, 'or if we were making a last stand for national existence, we could bear it and more without complaint. But we are in a land of peace and be-

hind us the great America, with granaries bursting with every kind of food, and I cannot buy at any price food or delicacies for my sick men.'

"I thought the climate of Santiago delightful and left the sweet green country with regret. The city was peaceful, and our soldiers went about the streets chatting with the soldiers of Alfonso XIII. Our rulers in Santiago would allow no indignities to be heaped on a conquered foe. Under the stars and stripes the weakest is protected, the strongest must obey. The Cubans sometimes scowled. Even the Americans sometimes could be heard saying: 'This isn't much of a surrender. These Spaniards are having a better time than we.' But it was McKinley's master stroke. He who bends above the fallen stands erect."

OUR NEW TERRITORY.

Governor Lord Thinks Porto Rico Should Be Retained, but Not Philippines.

"Believing that Porto Rico must capitulate to our army, I think our government should retain that island as a permanent part of its territory," said Governor W. P. Lord of Oregon recently. "We need it as a coaling station for our warships and merchantmen. Our war with Spain is proving an educator. It has demonstrated that coaling stations are indispensable to our extending commerce as well as to the defense of our country. Assuming that the United States is destined in the course of events to take a conspicuous part in industrial and business activities, it behooves our government to secure and establish coaling stations in all parts of the world with the view of supplying fuel for our merchantmen in times of peace and our warships in times of war. The demands of a growing commerce and a navy proportionate in size to protect it make this duty imperative upon the part of our government."

"I do not believe that it will be desirable to retain possession of Cuba or the Philippine islands further than to secure coaling stations. It should be said that Cuba occupies a somewhat different relation to us than the Philippine islands on account of her proximity to our shores. For this reason questions may arise which should require us to



GOVERNOR WILLIAM P. LORD.

deal with Cuba from a different standpoint than the Philippines. I do not forget that the extent of our authority under the resolution of congress is to expel Spain from the island and establish for its people a stable government. Our mission is not the acquisition of territory, but if, after keeping our pledge to drive out Spanish authority and establish a permanent government, the Cubans should prove to be incapable of maintaining such government and should subject the island to misrule and devastation it would become the plain duty of our government to interfere and take permanent possession of it. Of course it must be understood that conditions may arise which might render it necessary to retain Cuba and the Philippine islands as a permanent part of our possessions. When these conditions shall arise, if their proper determination shall require the annexation of Cuba or the Philippines or both our people will be equal to the occasion and will not shirk its responsibilities."—Chicago Record.

The Only Real Strategist.

Camara was the only real strategist. By going into the Suez canal he was about as far as he could get from either Schley or Dewey, and he will return to Spain triumphant. Thus it is seen that even Spain has an occasional genius.—Pittsburg Times.

PEACE THOUGHTS.

"Beware the Greeks bearing gifts"—and beware Spaniards who talk "negotiations."—Boston Journal.

If Spain has had enough, let her quit. Then we will arrange the obsequies and merely send her the bill.—Pittsburg Times.

The attitude of the powers suggests a suspicion on their part that Uncle Sam is about to cut a watermelon.—Philadelphia Ledger.

It is just possible that Spain is trying the Fitzsimmons trick of falling on one knee to gain time.—Philadelphia North American.

The United States may not keep her territorial conquests, but Spain cannot remain on the western hemisphere.—Wichita (Kan.) Beacon.

THIRTEEN TO THREE

Liverpool Went Down Before Rochester.

DID NOT HAVE A GOOD TEAM

Were Not Confident of Victory When They Left Home—Winnie Mercer Only Lasted One Inning Against Cleveland. Some Other Baseball News.

The Rochester club had but little trouble Saturday afternoon in defeating the patched local team and the contest was very much one-sided. The score:

R. H. E.
Rochester...0 5 0 0 3 0 2 3 *—13 10 3
Liverpool...1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1— 3 6 9

Two base hits—Winters, Gilleland, Darragh. Three base hits—Darragh, Kulm. Home runs—Webb. Stolen bases—Godwin, McNicol 2. First on balls—Pearson 3, McCurran 2. Struck out—Pearson 3, McCurran 3. Passed balls—Davis 3.

John Godwin, who played short for Rochester, had one run, two putouts, one assist and one error.

Winnie Mercer Saturday only lasted one inning in the box for the Washington club against Cleveland, and in that time Cleveland had scored four runs and made three hits from his delivery.

Saturday the Toronto club defeated New Cumberland team by a score of 6 to 0. The latter club were assisted by Smurthwaite and Finch.

The Eclipse played against the Crescents at Wellsville Saturday afternoon. One score had been made and two Wellsville men were on bases when a ball was put in left field. Liverpool declared it was foul, and Wellsville maintained it was fair, the umpire having so decided. The argument which followed ended the playing, and the Liverpool boys came home. The trouble occurred in the fourth inning.

A BEAUTIFUL SIGHT

The River Was Dotted With Lights and Flashes.

The rise in the river permitted a great many tow boats to leave Pittsburg last Saturday, and they began to pass the city late in the afternoon. When evening came they had tied to the Virginia side near Walker, while a number were close to the Ohio shore.

Almost all were provided with searchlights, and as the bright beams cut the air a beautiful sight was presented. Scores of persons, far above on the street cars, saw the exhibition, and enjoyed it. Rivermen say it was the largest fleet in years to spend the night at Walker.

ANOTHER DEAD.

The Eighth Loses a Private Through the Fever.

In the report of the dead and ill for Aug. 5 which General Shafter sent to the war department is the announcement that George W. Coleman, of the Eighth Ohio, had died of fever. His company is not given. As it is not stated that the man died of yellow fever, the presumption is that typhoid or malaria carried him away.

STRUCK A LOG.

Passengers on a Street Car Were Frightened.

This morning when an east bound street car had reached the most narrow part of the road between Jethro and Walker, it ran into a log and the passengers on the south side of the car made a general rush for the door.

The motorman managed to stop the car before it left the track, but there were some badly frightened passengers.

The Afternoon Service.

An unusually large crowd attended the services in the afternoon and listened to Rev. Sam P. Jones deliver an address from the text: "For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten son that whosoever believeth on Him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

The evening address was made by Rev. J. H. Norris. Rev. B. S. Taylor will arrive tomorrow and will take charge of the meetings.

CANCELING STAMPS.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceler. Leave your order ta once.

His First Fight.

Daniel Webster, of this place, had his baptism of fire the other day. The regiment of which he is a member, defeated a force of Spaniards at Guayaino, Porto Rico, and took the town. Four Americans were wounded.

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The "Century" Pony for high grade book and half tone work (finest machine manufactured). Improved Gordons for commercial work, and a large Babcock for poster printing; presided over by a pressman late in charge of the finest presses in one of the largest printing houses in the world.

In a Nut Shell

High Wages, Fine Equipment, Artistic Workmen.

Tells the Story.

THE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.

TO THE ADVERTISERS.
The Evening News Review has the largest bonafide PAID daily circulation of any paper published in East Liverpool, and the largest circulation in Wellsville of any daily paper published in East Liverpool. Keen witted and wide awake business men and advertisers will make note of these facts.
HARRY PALMER,
Owner and Manager.

TO BUSINESS MEN.
The combination prices of the NEWS REVIEW, advertisement in paper and bills from said advertisement, are cheaper than any other daily paper in the city, while the workmanship, material and inks made use of are incomparably superior to those of would-be competitors. Test the matter. We will prove the truth of our assertion.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Judge P. O. Young, of Lisbon, was in the city yesterday.

Claims committee will hold their regular meeting this evening.

The socialists of the county held a convention at Salem last Saturday.

The street sweeper was out today cleaning the principal thoroughfares.

William Hill, of Salineville, was here yesterday, the guest of his son, Squire Hill.

Hon. David Boyce will tomorrow leave the city for a stay at Chautauqua.

The work of paving the sidewalks in Pennsylvania avenue is progressing rapidly.

Elmer Albright, Henry Ashbaugh and Will Sebring, of East Palestine were in the city yesterday.

The attorneys today finished their annual vacation and their offices were opened this morning.

George W. Ashbaugh left today for an extended eastern trip in the interests of the West End Pottery company.

The heavy rain this morning did no damage, but in the hill districts many people were expecting the usual loss.

Rev. Geo. H. Vibbert spent the day in Pittsburg, but he will speak in the Diamond and at the Association tent this evening.

H. C. Bragdon has entered suit in the court of Squire Hill against F. L. Cowles for \$83.65. The case will be heard Friday.

Charles Bence left today on his wheel for Cleveland. From there he will go to Niagara Falls. He expects to spend two weeks on the trip.

Colonel Watson of the Knowles, Taylor & Knowles Pottery company, left this morning for the west. He will be gone from the city several months.

Col. H. R. Hill and family, W. B. Hill and family and George E. Davidson, who have been spending two weeks at Fernwood, returned home today.

It is said that a well known barber of the city will be married this evening. Their honeymoon will be spent at the home of the groom's parents in New York.

A small boy of the East End was taken to the campground by a friend of his father yesterday, and there was much excitement until the lad was returned.

Rumors are rife here today of a sensation in Lisbon which is said to involve some well known people. As yet the facts are unknown although there are hints of a crime.

The fire department last evening was called to Franklin street by a chimney fire. The department made a quick run, but the blaze had been extinguished before they arrived.

Rev. Father Farrel, of Cleveland, who will be the speaker at the Central school flag raising this evening, arrived in the city at noon. He is now at the home of his mother in Sixth street.

Mrs. Coburn died Saturday night at her home about one mile north of the city from consumption, aged 25 years. The funeral took place this afternoon from the residence, and interment was made at the Long's Run cemetery.

A common pleas judge of Delaware county has ruled that the county fish and game wardens are holding office without warrant of the constitution. He claims that since they are county officers, the occupants should be elected by the people.

This morning while the workmen, who are improving the Wellsville road, were blasting, a large rock came tumbling down and lodged so close to the street railway track that cars were unable to pass and passengers were transferred for some time before the track could be cleared.

DOOLEY IS IN DOUBT.

HE IS SORELY PUZZLED ABOUT THE PHILIPPINES.

Cannot Make Up His Mind About Their Disposition—Would Let Admiral Dewey Solve the Problem if He Was the President—Says It Is a Curious Country.

"I know what I'd do if I was Mack," said Mr. Hennessy. "I'd h'ist a flag over th' Ph'lippeens. An I'd take in th' whole lot iv thim."

"An yet," said Mr. Dooley, "'tis not more thin two months since ye l'arned whether they were islands or canned goods. Ye'er back yard is so small that ye'er cow can't turn r-round without buttin th' wood shed off th' premises, an ye wudden't go out to th' stockyards without takin out a policy on ye'er life. Suppose ye was standin at r' corner iv State street an Archey r-road, wud ye know what car to take to get to th' Ph'lippeens? If ye'er son Packy was to ask ye where th' Ph'lippeens is, cud ye give him anny good idea whether they was in Rooshia or jus' wist iv th' tracks?"

"Mebbe I cudn't," said Mr. Hennessy haughtily, "but I'm f'r takin thim in annyhow."

"So might I be," said Mr. Dooley, "if I cud on'y get me mind on it. Wan iv th' worst things about this here war is th' way it's makin puzzles f'r our poor, tired heads. Whin I wint into it, I thought all I'd have to do was to set up here behind th' bar with a good tin cint see-gar in me teeth an toss dinnymite bombs into th' hated city iv Havana. But look at me now. Th' war is still goin on an ivery night whin I'm countin up th' cash I'm askin meself, Will I annex Cuba or lave it to th' Cubians? Will I take Porter Ricky or put it by? An what shud I do with th' Ph'lippeens? Oh, what shud I do with thim? I can't annex thim because I don't know where they ar-re. I can't let go iv thim because some one else'll take thim if I do. They are eight thousand iv thim islands with a popylation iv wan hundred millyon naked savages, an me bedroom's crowded now with me an th' bed. How can I take thim in an how on earth am I goin to cover th' nakedness iv thim savages with me wan shoot iv clothes? An yit 'twould break me heart to think iv givin people I niver see or heard tell iv back to other people I don't know. An if I don't take thim Schwartzmeister down th' street, that has half me thrade already, will grab thim sure."

"It ain't that I'm afraid iv not doin th' r-right thing in th' end, Hinnissy. Some mornin I'll wake up an know jus' what to do, an that I'll do. But 'tis th' annoyance iv th' manetime. I've been re-readin about th' country. 'Tis over beyant ye'er left shoulder whin ye'er facin east. Jus' throw ye'er thumb back an ye have it as ac'rate as anny man in town. 'Tis farther thim Boohlgarya an not so far as Blewchoochoo. It's near Chiny an it's not so near, an if a man was to bore a well through fr'm Goshen, Indanny, he might strike it, an thim again he might not. It's a poverty stricken country, full iv goold an precious sthones, where th' people can pick dinner off th' threes an ar-re starvin because they have no stepladders."

"Th' inhabitants is mostly naggurs an Chinyemen, peaceful, indushtrous an law abidin, but savage an bloodthirsty in their methods. They wear no clothes except what they have on, an each woman has five husbands an each man has five wives. Th' r-rest goes into th' discard, th' same as here. Th' islands has been ownded be Spain since before th' fire, an she's threated thim so well they're now up in ar-rms again her, except a majority iv thim which is thruly loyal. Th' natives seldom fight, but whin they get mad at wan another they r-run a-muck. Whin a man r-runs a-muck, sometimes they hang him an sometimes they discharge him an hire a new motorman. Th' women ar-re beautiful, with languishin black eyes, an they smoke see-gars, but ar-re hurried an incomplete in their dbrass. I see a pitcher iv wan th' other day with nawthin on her but a basket iv cocconuts an a hoopskirt. They're no prudes. We import juke, hemp, see-gar wrappers, sugar an fairy tales fr'm th' Ph'lippeens, an export 6 inch shells an th' like. Iv late th' Ph'lippeens has awaked to th' fact that they're behind th' times, an has received much American ammunition in their midst. They say th' Spanyards is all tore up about it. 'I l'arned all this fr'm th' pa-pers, an I know 'tis sthright. An yet, Hinnissy, I dinnow what to do about th' Ph'lippeens. An I'm all alone in th' wuruld. Iv'rybody else has made up his mind. Ye ask anny con-ducthor on Ar-rchy r-road an he'll tell ye. Ye can find out fr'm th' pa-pers, an if ye really want to know, all ye have to do is to ask a prom'nent citizen who can mow all th' lawn he owns with a safety razor. But I don't know."

"Hang on to thim," said Mr. Hennessy stoutly. "What we've got we must hold."

"Well," said Mr. Dooley, "if I was Mack, I'd lave it to George. I'd say: 'George, I'd say, 'if ye'er f'r hangin on, hang on it ia. If ye say I've go, I drop thim.' 'Twas George won thim with th' shells, an th' question's up to him."—Chicago Journal.

—W. D. Liscomb, of Beaver Falls, was in the city today on business.

CONVENTION CLOSED.

Two Pittsburgers Preached at Meetings of United Presbyterian Young People, at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The closing day of the tenth annual convention of the Young People's Christian union of the United Presbyterian church of North America was Sunday, and seven separate meetings were held. They were conducted by the Rev. Dr. J. T. McCrory of Pittsburg; Mrs. Jennie Logue Campbell of Monmouth, Ills., and Rev. Dr. W. J. Reid of Pittsburg.

The convention sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. J. Q. A. McCowell of New Castle, Pa. Addresses were also made by Rev. Dr. John McNaughton of Allegheny City and Rev. Dr. W. C. Williamson of Keokuk, Ia. The closing exercises were conducted by chairman of the general committee, Rev. J. A. Alexander of Keokuk, Ia.

United Presbyterian Young People.
SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 8.—At the fourth day's session of the tenth annual session of the Young People's Christian union of the United Presbyterian church of North America, Saturday, devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Dr. W. G. Moorhead of Xenia, O. Mrs. Elizabeth Livingston Peak of San Francisco delivered an address on "Why I Believe the Bible to be the Word of God." Business matters occupied the attention of the convention during the remainder of the session.

CHEAPER FOOD.

General Wood Told Santiago Merchants They Must Charge Less Exorbitant Rates.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 8
Leonard Wood, the military governor at Santiago, Saturday afternoon called a meeting of the butchers and retail provision dealers of this city. With the object of formulating a tariff for the sale of the necessities of life, for



GOVERNOR'S PALACE AT SANTIAGO.

which the dealers have lately been charging exorbitant rates. All the dealers were highly indignant at the interference of the military authority in commercial matters, but General Wood gave them until 11 o'clock Sunday morning to agree upon moderate prices.

ROUGH RIDERS EMBARKED.

Roosevelt's Command Were Glad to Get Away From Cuba—Five Left Behind.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 8.—The rough riders came to town by rail from their camp yesterday afternoon. At the station they fell into line, each company being preceded by a red and white banner bearing the number of the regiment and the company letter. Colonel Roosevelt rode at the head of the regiment as it marched down the Alameda, skirting the water front to the dock where the Miami was moored. All the men looked fit but worn out. They presented a picturesque appearance. They will sail on the Miami and Matewan. Some wore new khaki uniforms, while others were attired in heavy blue flannel shirts with their old equipment. All expressed regret at leaving their five companions behind, but were wild with joy at the prospect of so soon returning home. They take no tents or baggage with them. The work of embarkation was very easy and was quickly performed. The men are ready and eager to return for the Havana campaign in the fall.

Of the rough riders the following remain here sick:

Second Lieutenant William Tiffany, Troop K; Corporal Edgar A. Schwartz, Troop G, and privates William Hoyle, Troop E; F. G. Whalen, Troop A, and T. D. Steadman, Troop D. They probably will leave in ten days in care of Dr. Gonzalez.

Lieutenant Stedberg of the Fourth cavalry and Lieutenant Rivers of the Third cavalry members of General Young's staff, who, since General Young left Siboney sick, have been on General Wood's staff, have been ordered to report to General Young, at Montauk Point, at once and will leave on the Miami.

A meeting of officers of the military society at Santiago was held yesterday at the palace and the election of officers took place. General Shafter was elected president; General Wheeler, first vice president, and Major Sharp, secretary.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The troops of General Shafter's command at Santiago have begun to leave Cuba for the United States. A part of the regiments of cavalry are now enroute from Santiago to Montauk Point, Long Island, as indicated by the following dispatch received last night at the war department from General Shafter:

"SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 7, 1898.

Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.
"Gate City, with 550 men, Third and Sixth cavalry, has sailed for Montauk Point this morning."
SHAPTER,
Major General.

Three other transports bearing troops are expected to leave Santiago today and two are scheduled to leave tomorrow. All of them will sail for Montauk Point.

Fleet Awaiting Word.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Guantanamo bay, Aug. 8.—The fleet was still here yesterday intact awaiting word from Washington.

To Move Spanish Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The war department officials are entirely satisfied with the progress so far made toward the shipment to Spain of General Toral's army surrendered at Santiago. The vessels which are to be used for this purpose are now on the way to Santiago, and barring accidents, they are expected to arrive there about the 13th instant, when the troops will be embarked as rapidly as possible and proceed at once to Spain.

TURKEY DENIES RESPONSIBILITY.

Trying to Get Out of Paying Americans' Compensation for Losses.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 8.—The porte on Friday replied to the American demand for compensation for losses sustained by American subjects during the Armenian massacres. The reply is the same as that given to other powers, repudiating all responsibility for the losses.

In the course of the farewell audience of Dr. James B. Angell, the retiring American minister to Turkey, the sultan referred to the war between the United States and Spain. He said he was much impressed with the naval operations and the terrible execution of American guns, and had ordered the purchase of similar guns for Turkey.

Terrible Crime of a Negro.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 8.—The 18-year-old daughter of J. M. C. Howell, a prominent citizen of this county, was raped Sunday night by a negro brute, who subsequently cut her throat, severed her fingers from her hands and otherwise butchered her body in a terrible manner.

Alleged Anarchist Plot.

MADRID, Aug. 8.—El Epoca states that the police are investigating an anarchist plot against the life of a high political personage, which was to have been carried out today upon the occasion of the the anniversary of the assassination of Senor Canovas del Castillo.

Returned With Gold Hunters.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 8.—The steamer Alliance arrived here last night from St. Michaels with 120 passengers, 113 of whom are from Dawson City. Of these only about 40 had gold. The amount they had between them is estimated at \$300,000.

The Sheffield club is the oldest football organization in the United Kingdom. It was started in 1855, and its minute book for 1857 is still in existence.

Weather Forecast.

Thunder showers; cooler in southern portions; light to fresh variable winds.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At Chicago—Chicago, 2 runs, 6 hits and 3 errors; Pittsburg, 4 runs, 10 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Griffith and Donahue; Gardner and Schriver. Umpires, Swartwood and Warner. Attendance, 5,800.

At Louisville—Louisville, 3 runs, 6 hits and 3 errors; Brooklyn, 8 runs, 11 hits and 0 errors. Batteries, Fraser, Altrock and Kittridge; Kennedy and Ryan. Umpires, O'Day and McDonald. Attendance, 9,000.

Second game—Louisville, 5 runs, 10 hits and 2 errors; Brooklyn, 6 runs, 12 hits and 2 errors. Batteries, Dowling and Powers; McKenna and Grim. Umpires, O'Day and McDonald.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 4 runs, 8 hits and 2 errors; Baltimore, 1 runs, 3 hits and 3 errors. Batteries, Dammann and Peitz; Nops and Robinson. Umpires, Gaffney and Brown. Attendance, 12,464.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 1 runs, 5 hits and 3 errors; New York, 12 runs, 13 hits and 2 errors. Batteries, Hughey, Gilpatrick, Carsay and Clements; Seymour and Grady. Umpires, Emslie and Hunt. Attendance, 8,500.

Second game—St. Louis, 6 runs, 11 hits and 2 errors; New York, 8 runs, 14 hits and 6 errors. Batteries, Sudhoff and Clements; Garrick and Grady. Umpires, Emslie and Hunt.

Saturday's League Games.

Pittsburg, 2; Baltimore, 1.
Cleveland, 4; Washington, 1.
Chicago, 13; Philadelphia, 9.
Cincinnati, 2; Boston, 1.
Louisville, 5; Brooklyn, 4.
St. Louis, 6; New York, 6.

League Standing.							
	W	L	Pc.		W	L	Pc.
Cincinnati.....	65	32	.670	Pittsburg.....	50	44	.529
Boston.....	58	35	.628	Phila.....	42	48	.467
Cleveland.....	58	35	.628	Brooklyn.....	36	56	.391
Baltimore.....	52	38	.578	Louisville.....	36	61	.371
New York.....	52	41	.559	Wash.....	32	59	.352
Chicago.....	53	43	.552	St. Louis.....	28	70	.286

Games Scheduled For Today.

Philadelphia at Chicago, Boston at Cincinnati, Washington at Cleveland, Brooklyn at Louisville, Baltimore at Pittsburg and New York at St. Louis.

Yesterday's Interstate League Games.

At Dayton—Dayton, 0 runs, 9 hits and 0 errors; Mansfield, 1 runs, 5 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Streit and Lattimer; Ely and Belt.

At Toledo—The game between Toledo and Youngstown ended in the fourth inning on account of a row. Game given to Youngstown, 9 to 0.

At Fort Wayne—Fort Wayne, 4 runs, 6 hits and 3 errors; Springfield, 1 run, 7 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Herr and C'Meara; Dolan and Graffius.

Saturday's Interstate Games.

Grand Rapids, 11; New Castle, 4.
Springfield, 4; Fort Wayne, 3.
Toledo, 13; Youngstown, 5.
Mansfield, 2; Dayton, 0.



The Many Rich Prizes

Captured by Uncle Sam didn't drop into his hat through sheer luck—strength and shrewd judgment won them. Business successes are won in the same way. It isn't luck that enables us to offer you the most expert, scientific optical service to be found anywhere, at extremely low prices. It is full and perfect equipment, investment and enterprise. We employ a first class Oculist, a medical doctor especially educated in the treatment of the eye. When you come to us you take no chances, but are sure of first class service. Examination free of charge. Why not have the best?

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THE NEWS REVIEW

ALL the News in the
News Review.

TO THE ADVERTISERS.

The Evening News Review has the largest bonafide PAID daily circulation of any paper published in East Liverpool, and the largest circulation in Wellsville of any daily paper published in East Liverpool. Keen witted and wide awake business men and advertisers will make note of these facts.

HARRY PALMER,
Owner and Manager.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

The combination prices of the NEWS REVIEW, advertisement in paper and bills from said advertisement, are cheaper than any other daily paper in the city, while the workmanship, material and inks made use of are incomparably superior to those of would-be competitors. Test the matter. We will prove the truth of our assertion.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Judge P. O. Young, of Lisbon, was in the city yesterday.

Claims committee will hold their regular meeting this evening.

The socialists of the county held a convention at Salem last Saturday.

The street sweeper was out today cleaning the principal thoroughfares.

William Hill, of Salineville, was here yesterday, the guest of his son, Squire Hill.

Hon. David Boyce will tomorrow leave the city for a stay at Chautauqua.

The work of paving the sidewalks in Pennsylvania avenue is progressing rapidly.

Elmer Albright, Henry Ashbaugh and Will Sebring, of East Palestine were in the city yesterday.

The attorneys today finished their annual vacation and their offices were opened this morning.

George W. Ashbaugh left today for an extended eastern trip in the interests of the West End Pottery company.

The heavy rain this morning did no damage, but in the hill districts many people were expecting the usual loss.

Rev. Geo. H. Vibbert spent the day in Pittsburgh, but he will speak in the Diamond and at the Association tent this evening.

H. C. Bragdon has entered suit in the court of Squire Hill against F. L. Cowles for \$83.65. The case will be heard Friday.

Charles Bence left today on his wheel for Cleveland. From there he will go to Niagara Falls. He expects to spend two weeks on the trip.

Colonel Watson of the Knowles, Taylor & Knowles Pottery company, left this morning for the west. He will be gone from the city several months.

Col. H. R. Hill and family, W. B. Hill and family and George E. Davidson, who have been spending two weeks at Fernwood, returned home today.

It is said that a well known barber of the city will be married this evening. Their honeymoon will be spent at the home of the groom's parents in New York.

A small boy of the East End was taken to the campground by a friend of his father yesterday, and there was much excitement until the lad was returned.

Rumors are rife here today of a sensation in Lisbon which is said to involve some well known people. As yet the facts are unknown although there are hints of a crime.

The fire department last evening was called to Franklin street by a chimney fire. The department made a quick run, but the blaze had been extinguished before they arrived.

Rev. Father Farrel, of Cleveland, who will be the speaker at the Central school flag raising this evening, arrived in the city at noon. He is now at the home of his mother in Sixth street.

Mrs. Coburn died Saturday night at her home about one mile north of the city from consumption, aged 25 years. The funeral took place this afternoon from the residence, and interment was made at the Long's Run cemetery.

A common pleas judge of Delaware county has ruled that the county fish and game wardens are holding office without warrant of the constitution. He claims that since they are county officers, the occupants should be elected by the people.

This morning while the workmen, who are improving the Wellsville road, were blasting, a large rock came tumbling down and lodged so close to the street railway track that cars were unable to pass and passengers were transferred for some time before the track could be cleared.

DOOLEY IS IN DOUBT.

HE IS SORELY PUZZLED ABOUT THE PHILIPPINES.

Cannot Make Up His Mind About Their Disposition—Would Let Admiral Dewey Solve the Problem if He Was the President—Says It Is a Curious Country.

"I know what I'd do if I was Mack," said Mr. Hennessy. "I'd h'ist a flag over th' Ph'lippeens, an' I'd take in th' whole lot iv thim."

"An yet," said Mr. Dooley, "'tis not more thin two months since ye l'arned whether they were islands or canned goods. Ye'er back yard is so small that ye'er cow can't turn r-round without buttin th' wood shed off th' premises, an ye wudden't go out to th' stockyards without takin out a policy on ye'er life. Suppose ye was standin at th' corner iv State shreet an Archey r-road, wud ye know what car to take to get to th' Ph'lippeens? If ye'er son Packy was to ask ye where th' Ph'lippeens is, and ye give him anny good idea whether they was in Roohahia or jus' wist iv th' thracks?"

"Mebbe I cudden't," said Mr. Hennessy haughtily, "but I'm f'r takin thim in annyhow."

"So might I be," said Mr. Dooley, "if I cud on'y get me mind on it. Wan iv th' worst things about this here war is th' way it's makin puzzles f'r our poor, tired heads. Whin I wint into it, I thought all I'd have to do was to set up here behind th' bar with a good tin cint see-gar in me teeth an toss dinny-mite bombs into th' hated city iv Havana. But look at me now. Th' war is still goin on an ivery night whin I'm countin up th' cash I'm askin meself, Will I annex Cuba or lave it to th' Cubians? Will I take Porter Ricky or put it by? An what shud I do with th' Ph'lippeens? Oh, what shud I do with thim? I can't annex thim because I don't know where they ar-re. I can't let go iv thim because someone else'll take thim if I do. They are eight thousan iv thim islands with a popylation iv wan hundred millyon naked savages, an me bedroom's crowded now with me an th' bed. How can I take thim in an how on earth am I goin to cover th' nakedness iv thim savages with me wan shoot iv clothes? An yit 'twould break me heart to think iv givin people I never see or heard tell iv back to other people I don't know. An if I don't take thim Schwartzmeister down th' street, that has half me thrade already, will grab thim sure."

"It ain't that I'm afraid iv not doin th' r-right thing in th' end, Hinnissy. Some mornin I'll wake up an know jus' what to do, an that I'll do. But 'tis th' annoyance iv th' manetime. I've been re-readin about th' country. 'Tis over beyant ye'er left shoulder whin ye'er facin east. Jus' throw ye'er thumb back an ye have it as ac'rate as anny man in town. 'Tis farther thin Boolh-garya an not so far as Blewchoochoo. It's near Chiny an it's not so near, an if a man was to bore a well through fr'm Goshen, Indianny, he might strike it, an thim again he might not. It's a poverty stricken country, full iv gold an precious sthones, where th' people can pick dinner off th' threes an ar-re starvin because they have no stepladders."

"Th' inhabitants is mostly naggurs an Chinymen, peaceful, indushtus an law abidin, but savage an bloodthirsty in their methods. They wear no clothes except what they have on, an each woman has five husbands an each man has five wives. Th' r-rest goes into th' discard, th' same as here. Th' islands has been ownded be Spain since before th' fire, an she's threatred thim so well they're now up in ar-rms again her, except a majority iv thim which is thruly loyal. Th' natives seldom fight, but whin they get mad at wan another they r-run a-muck. Whin a man r-runs a-muck, sometimes they hang him an sometimes they discharge him an hire a new motorman. Th' women ar-re beautiful, with languishin black eyes, an they smoke see-gars, but ar-re hurried an incomplete in their dress. I see a pitcher iv wan th' other day with nawthin on her but a basket iv cocoonuts an a hoopskirt. They're no prudes. We import juke, hemp, see-gar wrappers, sugar an fairy tales fr'm th' Ph'lippeens, an export 6 inch shells an th' like. Iv late th' Ph'lippeens has awakred to th' fact that they're behind th' times, an has received much American ammunition in their midst. They say th' Spanyards is all tore up about it."

"I l'arned all this fr'm th' pa-apers, an I know 'tis straight. An yet, Hinnissy, I dinnow what to do about th' Ph'lippeens. An I'm all alone in th' wuruld. Iv'tybody else has made up his mind. Ye ask anny con-ducthor on Ar-rchy r-road an he'll tell ye. Ye can find out fr'm th' pa-apers, an if ye really want to know, all ye have to do is to ask a prom'nent citizen who can mow all th' lawn he owns with a safety razor. But I don't know."

"Hang on to thim," said Mr. Hennessy stoutly. "What we've got we must hold."

"Well," said Mr. Dooley, "if I was Mack, I'd l'ave it to George. I'd say: 'George, I'd say, 'if ye'er f'r hangin on, hang on to it. If ye say I l'ave go, I dhrop thim.' 'Twas George won thim with th' shells, an th' question's up to him."—Chicago Journal.

—W. D. Liscomb, of Beaver Falls, was in the city today on business.

CONVENTION CLOSED.

Two Pittsburghers Preached at Meetings of United Presbyterian Young People, at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The closing day of the tenth annual convention of the Young People's Christian union of the United Presbyterian church of North America was Sunday, and seven separate meetings were held. They were conducted by the Rev. Dr. J. T. McCrory of Pittsburgh; Mrs. Jennie Logue Campbell of Monmouth, Ills., and Rev. Dr. W. J. Reid of Pittsburgh.

The convention sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. J. Q. A. McCowell of New Castle, Pa. Addresses were also made by Rev. Dr. John McNaugher of Allegheny City and Rev. Dr. W. C. Williamson of Keokuk, Ia. The closing exercises were conducted by chairman of the general committee, Rev. J. A. Alexander of Keokuk, Ia.

United Presbyterian Young People. SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 8.—At the fourth day's session of the tenth annual session of the Young People's Christian union of the United Presbyterian church of North America, Saturday, devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Dr. W. G. Moorhead of Xenia, O. Mrs. Elizabeth Livingston Peak of San Francisco delivered an address on "Why I Believe the Bible to be the Word of God." Business matters occupied the attention of the convention during the remainder of the session.

CHEAPER FOOD.

General Wood Told Santiago Merchants They Must Charge Less Exorbitant Rates.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 8. Leonard Wood, the military governor at Santiago, Saturday afternoon called a meeting of the butchers and retail provision dealers of this city. With the object of formulating a tariff for the sale of the necessities of life, for



GOVERNOR'S PALACE AT SANTIAGO.

which the dealers have lately been charging exorbitant rates. All the dealers were highly indignant at the interference of the military authority in commercial matters, but General Wood gave them until 11 o'clock Sunday morning to agree upon moderate prices.

ROUGH RIDERS EMBARKED.

Roosevelt's Command Were Glad to Get Away From Cuba—Five Left Behind.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 8.—The rough riders came to town by rail from their camp yesterday afternoon. At the station they fell into line, each company being preceded by a red and white banner bearing the number of the regiment and the company letter. Colonel Roosevelt rode at the head of the regiment as it marched down the Alameda, skirting the water front to the dock where the Miami was moored. All the men looked fit but worn out. They presented a picturesque appearance. They will sail on the Miami and Matteawan. Some wore new khaki uniforms, while others were attired in heavy blue flannel shirts with their old equipment. All expressed regret at leaving their five companions behind, but were wild with joy at the prospect of so soon returning home. They take no tents or baggage with them. The work of embarkation was very easy and was quickly performed. The men are ready and eager to return for the Havana campaign in the fall.

Of the rough riders the following remain here sick:

Second Lieutenant William Tiffany, Troop K; Corporal Edgar A. Schwartz, Troop G; and privates William Hoyle, Troop E; F. G. Whalen, Troop A, and T. D. Steadman, Troop D. They probably will leave in ten days in care of Dr. Gonzalez.

Lieutenant Stedberg of the Fourth cavalry and Lieutenant Rivers of the Third cavalry members of General Young's staff, who, since General Young left Siboney sick, have been on General Wood's staff, have been ordered to report to General Young, at Montauk Point, at once and will leave on the Miami.

A meeting of officers of the military society at Santiago was held yesterday at the palace and the election of officers took place. General Shafter was elected president; General Wheeler, first vice president, and Major Sharp, secretary.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The troops of General Shafter's command at Santiago have begun to leave Cuba for the United States. A part of the regiments of cavalry are now enroute from Santiago to Montauk Point, Long Island, as indicated by the following dispatch received last night at the war department from General Shafter:

"SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 7, 1898.

Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

"Gate City, with 550 men, Third and Sixth cavalry, has sailed for Montauk Point this morning."

SHAFER, "Major General." Three other transports bearing troops are expected to leave Santiago today and two are scheduled to leave tomorrow. All of them will sail for Montauk Point.

Fleet Awaiting Word.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Guantanamo bay, Aug. 8.—The fleet was still here yesterday intact awaiting word from Washington.

To Move Spanish Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The war department officials are entirely satisfied with the progress so far made toward the shipment to Spain of General Toral's army surrendered at Santiago. The vessels which are to be used for this purpose are now on the way to Santiago, and barring accidents, they are expected to arrive there about the 13th instant, when the troops will be embarked as rapidly as possible and proceed at once to Spain.

TURKEY DENIES RESPONSIBILITY.

Trying to Get Out of Paying Americans' Compensation For Losses.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 8.—The ports on Friday replied to the American demand for compensation for losses sustained by American subjects during the Armenian massacres. The reply is the same as that given to other powers, repudiating all responsibility for the losses.

In the course of the farewell audience of Dr. James B. Angell, the retiring American minister to Turkey, the sultan referred to the war between the United States and Spain. He said he was much impressed with the naval operations and the terrible execution of American guns, and had ordered the purchase of similar guns for Turkey.

Terrible Crime of a Negro.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 8.—The 18-year-old daughter of J. M. C. Howell, a prominent citizen of this county, was raped Sunday night by a negro brute, who subsequently cut her throat, severed her fingers from her hands and otherwise butchered her body in a terrible manner.

Alleged Anarchist Plot.

MADRID, Aug. 8.—El Epoca states that the police are investigating an anarchist plot against the life of a high political personage, which was to have been carried out today upon the occasion of the anniversary of the assassination of Senor Canovas del Castillo.

Returned With Gold Hunters.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 8.—The steamer Alliance arrived here last night from St. Michaels with 120 passengers, 113 of whom are from Dawson City. Of these only about 40 had gold. The amount they had between them is estimated at \$300,000.

The Sheffield club is the oldest football organization in the United Kingdom. It was started in 1855, and its minute book for 1857 is still in existence.

Weather Forecast.

Thunder showers; cooler in southern portions; light to fresh variable winds.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At Chicago—Chicago, 2 runs, 6 hits and 3 errors; Pittsburgh, 4 runs, 10 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Griffith and Donahue; Gardner and Schriver. Umpires, Swartwood and Warner. Attendance, 5,800.

At Louisville—Louisville, 3 runs, 6 hits and 3 errors; Brooklyn, 8 runs, 11 hits and 0 errors. Batteries, Fraser, Altrock and Kittridge; Kennedy and Ryan. Umpires, O'Day and McDonald. Attendance, 9,000.

Second game—Louisville, 5 runs, 10 hits and 2 errors; Brooklyn, 6 runs, 12 hits and 2 errors. Batteries, Dowling and Powers; McKenna and Grim. Umpires, O'Day and McDonald.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 4 runs, 8 hits and 2 errors; Baltimore, 1 run, 8 hits and 3 errors. Batteries, Dammann and Peitz; Nops and Robinson. Umpires, Gaffney and Brown. Attendance, 12,464.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 1 run, 5 hits and 3 errors; New York, 12 runs, 13 hits and 2 errors. Batteries, Hughes, Gilpatrick, Carsay and Clements; Seymour and Grady. Umpires, Emslie and Hunt. Attendance, 8,500.

Second game—St. Louis, 6 runs, 11 hits and 2 errors; New York, 8 runs, 14 hits and 6 errors. Batteries, Sudhoff and Clements; Garrick and Grady. Umpires, Emslie and Hunt.

Saturday's League Games.

Pittsburg, 2; Baltimore, 1. Cleveland, 5; Washington, 1. Chicago, 13; Philadelphia, 9. Cincinnati, 2; Boston, 1. Louisville, 5; Brooklyn, 4. St. Louis, 6; New York, 6.

League Standing.

	W	L	Pc.		W	L	Pc.
Cincinnati	65	32	.670	Pittsburg	50	44	.529
Boston	58	35	.623	Phila	42	48	.467
Cleveland	58	35	.623	Brooklyn	36	59	.381
Baltimore	52	38	.573	Louisville	36	61	.371
New York	52	41	.559	Wash	32	59	.352
Chicago	53	43	.552	St. Louis	28	70	.286

Games Scheduled For Today.

Philadelphia at Chicago, Boston at Cincinnati, Washington at Cleveland, Brooklyn at Louisville, Baltimore at Pittsburg and New York at St. Louis.

Yesterday's Interstate League Games.

At Dayton—Dayton, 0 runs, 9 hits and 0 errors; Mansfield, 1 run, 5 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Streit and Lattimer; Ely and Belt.

At Toledo—The game between Toledo and Youngstown ended in the fourth inning on account of a row. Game given to Youngstown, 9 to 0.

At Fort Wayne—Fort Wayne, 4 runs, 6 hits and 3 errors; Springfield, 1 run, 7 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Herr and C'Meara; Dolan and Graffius.

Saturday's Interstate Games.

Grand Rapids, 11; New Castle, 4. Springfield, 4; Fort Wayne, 3. Toledo, 13; Youngstown, 5. Mansfield, 2; Dayton, 0.



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THE NEWS REVIEW

ALL the News in the News Review.

EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

14TH YEAR. NO. 51.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1898.

TWO CENTS

A FIRM STAND.

Sure Rejection If Spain Sends an Evasive Answer.

THE DEBT OF CUBA.

This Country Might Allow the Peace Commissioners to Decide It.

THE REPLY EXPECTED TODAY.

Spain's Note Believed to Be Long—Should the Answer Be Unconditional Acceptance of Our Terms Some Negotiations May Be Necessary as to the Steps to Put the Agreement Into Effect—Several Ways This May Be Done—One Is Military Capitulation—Wade's Reinforcements Going Ahead Anyway.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—If the Spanish answer to our demands should embody an effort to secure any material change in the conditions it was the opinion yesterday that it will meet with prompt rejection. Some reference has been made in the dispatches of British newspapers to a desire on the part of the Spanish government to include in the preliminary agreement a clause exempting it from liability for the Cuban debt. The formal statement of the points of the United States note, given out from the White House, made no reference to this subject, and it cannot be known as yet whether or not the full text shows anything more. But, presuming that no reference whatever is made to the Cuban debt, it is possible the subject may be regarded as one that should be treated by the peace commissioners, who are to meet later to frame the treaty which, of course, will embody many details that are left untouched in the main proposition, though cabinet officers have authorized the statement that no part of the Cuban or Porto Rican debts would be assumed by the United States. Based upon the reports of the progress being made at Madrid toward returning the answer of Spain, it was calculated by the department officials that the formal note could not be delivered to the president before today, and that was also the belief of the French ambassador.

From the length of time consumed in its preparation, the note was believed to be long, thus entailing the consumption of much time in forwarding it first to Paris, reducing it to cipher there, transmitting it over the cable and then re-translating it at the French embassy. In the case of the last note the attaches of the embassy worked nearly all night to prepare their communication to the Spanish government, though the conference with the president closed before 5 o'clock in the afternoon with the ambassador in possession of the United States note. Should the Spanish answer be an unconditional acceptance of our terms some negotiation may be necessary to agree upon the steps to be taken to give effect to the agreement. So far as can be learned, it has not yet been determined how this shall be done. There are two ways open. The first is a military capitulation by the captain generals of Cuba and Porto Rico, which will immediately place the American military or naval commanders in technical occupation of the islands and enable them to carry out in their own way and in their own time the embarkation of the Spanish armies in the islands. The question as to whether they shall be permitted to carry off their arms is not now as material as it was in the case of the surrender of General Toral's forces at Santiago, where occurring in the midst of the campaign there was a necessity for securing the moral effect of compelling the Spanish soldiers to lay down their arms. Spain having succumbed, it might be urged that the United States might grant a concession on this point to Spanish pride without fear of having the action attributed to fear of the consequences of a refusal.

This would not apply, however, to the volunteers who might elect to remain in Cuba, as it would not be prudent to allow so large a body of men to carry arms without restraint in the days of reconstruction, when delicate and difficult matters of internal policy are to be settled and new methods applied to the government of the islands. The second method by which the preliminary peace agreement might be formally effected would be by a protocol to be signed by a representative of the president, probably Secretary Day in this case, and by M. Cambon in behalf of the Spanish government. It was by just such an agreement as this, known as the Cushing protocol, that war with Spain was averted as a result of the Virginia affair. This course having the weight of precedent may be adopted in this case. It is probable that in the Philippines the greatest difficulty will be met in putting the agreement into effect on account of the attitude of the insurgents, but General Merritt is now gaining in strength daily and probably will be in position to meet any emergency.

General Wade's reinforcements for General Miles are going forward regardless of the progress of peace negotiations. The agreement to negotiate a

treaty of peace does not necessarily carry with it a cessation of hostilities. In the case of the Mexican war it was a month after the peace negotiations began before hostilities were declared to be closed, and, if it is desirable, these reinforcements may be intercepted and returned to the United States after they sail. The present plans of Secretary Alger all contemplate that they shall leave the United States, especially as it is felt that with the practical field experience they will acquire in Porto Rico under favorable climatic conditions they will make good material to use both there and in Cuba in carrying out the government's reconstruction policies.

Red Cross Steamer Sailed.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—With the Red Cross flag flying at her foremast the hospital ship Bay State sent to Cuba by the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid association, sailed out of Boston harbor Saturday. The vessel is loaded with provisions and many delicacies for the soldiers at the front.

CAPTURE OF LADRONES.

The Executive Officer of the Charleston Wrote to a Wheeling Man of the Feat.

WHEELING, Aug. 8.—The first detail at first hand of the bloodless capture of the principal of the Ladrone islands reached Wheeling yesterday in a letter to Hon. Augustus Pollack from the naval officer who figured in the leading role of the exploit, Lieutenant William Braunerreuther, executive officer of the cruiser Charleston. The letter follows in part:

U. S. S. CHARLESTON,
AT SEA AND 1,000 MILES FROM
MANILLA, June 24, 1896.

"We have just carried out our orders to capture the Spanish authorities at the capital of the Ladrone islands, Agaña. I was selected by the captain to undertake this job and given 160 men to land with as a starter.

"The matter was all settled in one day, and we are carrying with us 54 soldiers (Spanish) and 6 officers, besides a lot of Mauser rifles and nearly 10,000 rounds of ammunition. I had the whole to handle and did it up quickly. The captain's instructions were to wait a half hour for his answer to the ultimatum, then use my troops. I waited, and in just 29 minutes the governor handed me his sealed reply, addressed to the captain of my ship, out in the harbor, about four or five miles off.

"I knew this was sealed with the sole object of gaining time, and hence I broke the seal, read the contents, the governor protesting and saying that was a letter for my captain. I replied: 'I represent him here. You are now my prisoners, seniors, and will have to come on board ship with me.' 'They protested and plead, and finally the governor said: 'You came on shore to talk over matters and you make us prisoners instead.' 'I replied: 'I came on shore to hand you a letter and get your reply; in this reply, now in my hand, you agree to surrender all under your jurisdiction. If this means anything at all, it means that you will exceed to any demands I may deem proper to make. You will at once write an order to your military man at Agaña, the capital (this place was five miles distant) directing him to deliver here at this place at 4 p. m. (it was then 10:30 a. m., June 21), all arms and ammunition and all Spanish flags on the island.' 'The letter was written, read by me and sent. I took all the officers on board with me in a boat, and at 4 p. m. went ashore again and rounded in the whole outfit. I was three miles away from my troops and had only four men with me. At 4 p. m., when I disarmed 108 men and 2 officers, I had 46 men and 3 officers with me.

"The native troops I released and allowed to return to their homes unrestricted; they had manifested great joy in being relieved from Spanish rule."

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A CHAPLAIN'S TESTIMONY.

Rev. Dr. McCook Says the Round Robin Expressed the Situation at Santiago.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—Rev. Dr. Henry C. McCook, chaplain of the Second regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, and one of the famous family of "Fighting McCooks," preached a sermon to his congregation Sunday in the Tabernacle Presbyterian church, in which he touched on the condition of the army at Santiago, from which place he has just returned, having been sent there as special commissioner of the national relief commission.

Of the "round-robin" signed by the American generals calling for the removal of the army, he said: "So far as it relates to the sick and convalescent, it expresses precisely the feeling that I everywhere saw throughout that camp. There was the feeling that unless these men could be removed to the home land results would be very bad indeed. So far I concur in that letter."

Expected to Recover.

FORT MONROE, Va., Aug. 8.—One hundred and seven sick and wounded soldiers, who arrived here from Santiago Saturday on transport No. 30, the Lampassas, were taken to the post hospital Sunday afternoon. It is understood that but few of the men are in a serious condition.

SPAIN ACCEPTS.

This Believed to Be the Tenor of the Reply.

CABINET HAS ACTED.

The Queen Regent Has Also Agreed to the Terms.

CAMBON MAY GET IT TODAY.

The Note Telegraphed to Ambassador Castillo, in Paris, and Was Then to Be Transmitted to the French Ambassador in Washington—The Madrid Government Said to Be Believed That the United States Authorities Will Be Satisfied With the Reply and That Hostilities Will Soon Cease.

MADRID, Aug. 8.—The cabinet council yesterday completely approved the reply to the United States, which, it is said, accepts the American conditions.

The reply will be telegraphed to Senor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish ambassador to France, so that M. Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington will likely receive it today.

The government is fully convinced that the note will be satisfactory to the Washington government and that a suspension of hostilities will be its immediate consequence.

It is reported that Duke Almodovar de Rio, the minister of foreign affairs, and Monsignor Merry del Val, Spanish ambassador to the vatican, will be selected to represent Spain in the negotiations.

The newspapers make no comments on the situation, owing to the strictness of the censorship.

According to the most reliable sources of information the Spanish note is couched in dignified language. It asserts that Spain bows to the force of circumstances, having done nothing to provoke the war into which she has been unwillingly led in the defense of her rights and territory.

It expresses a willingness to appoint delegates to meet the American commissioners to discuss a regime for the Philippines.

It is understood that both Senor Sagasta and Duke Almodovar de Rio, the foreign minister, told the queen regent that they felt deeply the painful duty circumstances imposed upon them.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"The answer of the Spanish government declares that Spain cannot discuss the American proposals, but only accepts them because they are imposed upon her by force. A few unessential changes in the American demands were asked for and it is not expected President McKinley will refuse them."

NURSES FOR SOLDIERS.

The Red Cross and Army Surgeon General Form a Combination For the Work.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, director D. A. R. hospital corps, was considering last week, with Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin, acting president of the Red Cross society, for maintenance of trained nurses, auxiliary to the American National Red Cross relief committee, a plan for facilitating the immediate placing of additional trained nurses in army hospitals.

By authority of the surgeon general, Dr. McGee and other officers of the D. A. R. hospital corps have been acting as a civil service commission for him in the selection of properly trained nurses for army service. Besides the immunes in Cuba, about 150 women are already enrolled in government service and at work in the general hospitals, where accommodations could be given them in the hospital buildings. In addition to



DR. ANITA N. M'GEE.

these, a number of Red Cross nurses are serving as volunteers in certain hospitals. The surgeon general has now decided that these nurses, like all others, shall be certified by Dr. McGee

as conforming to the army standard and be officially enrolled.

At the same time he has gratefully accepted the offer of the Red Cross auxiliary of the maintenance of trained nurses, to provide transportation and accommodation for the nurses at tent and camp hospitals. The objection to the employment of women in these temporarily erected hospitals has been based solely on the difficulty in providing for their accommodation, and now that this is obviated, they may be sent to such hospitals as soon as the surgeon requires. Much aid will likely be given the sick and wounded through this happy combination of interests.

G. A. R. Men to Visit Canada.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 8.—The Dominion government yesterday granted the request of the Grand Army of the Republic to visit Hamilton, Ontario, to attend a celebration, carrying their arms. As soon as the request was made it was answered, the permission being granted with pleasure.

COMMANDERS AGREED.

A Denial That Sampson and Schley Differed Regarding Entering Santiago Harbor.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—On July 27 Admiral Sampson wrote a telegram and letter to Secretary Long regarding an Associated Press dispatch, in which Commodore Schley was made to say that he had stated, apparently to the writer, that he had over and over again declared it was possible to enter the harbor of Santiago, notwithstanding the mines. He further said in the letter:

"Commodore Schley called upon me yesterday and voluntarily stated that the publication of the article on the 19th was false in every particular; that he not only never stated anything of the kind, but that he had never even thought of it; that he had always entirely agreed with me on this question, and that he did not know a single officer whose opinion differed from mine."

Secretary Long asked The Associated Press manager for the source.

C. A. Boyton, the manager, replied in part as follows: "This letter was not written by either of our representatives with the squadron off Santiago, but by another gentleman who was temporarily on one of our dispatch boats. The dispatch was not subject to censorship."

"Our Mr. Graham, who has been constantly with Commander Schley since his squadron assembled at Hampton Roads, and is probably more familiar with his views than any newspaper man at Santiago, says that Commander Schley was always in complete accord with Admiral Sampson as to the question of entering the harbor. He quotes Commander Schley as saying: 'Admiral Sampson and I had always agreed that it would be foolish to enter the harbor with the mines in place and the condition of the mines proved that Admiral Sampson was correct.'"

Cervera's Gallant Letter.

MOBILE, Aug. 8.—In response to an invitation extended in the name of the people of Greensboro, Ala., to visit Lieutenant Hobson's home, Admiral Cervera writes, under date of Aug. 2, a letter of thanks, but said it would be impossible for him to visit the home of the brave Lieutenant Richmond Pearson Hobson. He further said that "as soon as the war is ended, it will be obligatory upon me to return immediately to Spain to account for my conduct, which must be judged as provided for by the law."

ALGER APPREHENSIVE.

Fears Small Wharfage Resources at Santiago Will Retard Movement of Troops and Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Secretary Alger is apprehensive that the small wharfage resources of Santiago will seriously retard the execution of the department's orders for the speedy return to the United States of Shafter's army corps. With the Spanish steamers coming in to take away the surrendered army of General Toral, which must be first removed before it will be safe to withdraw the whole of the American force, it is going to be difficult to embark the latter without incurring danger of a severe congestion in the unhealthy town.

General Shafter has been called upon by cable to describe the state of affairs, and he will be given all the help in the power of the war department, but still it is believed that the whole of Shafter's soldiers cannot be embarked before the first of September. Meanwhile the big hospital and camp at Montauk Point is being rapidly put in readiness for their reception. As there is a doubt as to the ability of the transports to come alongside the wharf in Fort Pond harbor, provision will be made for a number of light draft sideway steamers, possibly New York ferry boats, to take the men ashore from the big steamers.

Confederates in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—Confederate veterans, survivors of Pickett's division, and invited guests, numbering in all 109, arrived in this city early yesterday to attend an encampment of Union and Confederate soldiers, which is to take place this week at a resort on the New Jersey side of the Delaware river. Mrs. Pickett, the widow of General Pickett, accompanied the southern soldiers.

TROOPS ADVANCE

Forces in Porto Rico Began General Movement.

GEN. ERNST'S BRIGADE.

Part of It. Constituting the Advance Center. Moved Out.

TRANSPORTATION COLUMN CONVOY

The Eleventh Infantry of Gen. Henry's Division Started to the Left Toward Adjuntas—The Philadelphia City Troop Part of the Conveying Party Taking Brooke's Transportation Column Along the Coast Road Through Salinas to Arroya—Slight Skirmish.

PONCE, Porto Rico, Aug. 8.—(Via St. Thomas, D. W. I.)—A general advance of the American force began yesterday morning. The remainder of General Ernst's brigade, constituting the advance center, supported by two batteries, moved out at 6 o'clock, and a



GENERAL ERNST.

part of the Eleventh infantry of General Henry's division started to the left toward Adjuntas. Troop A of New York, the Philadelphia city troop and Troop H of the Sixth regulars are conveying General Brooke's transportation column along the coast road through Salinas to Arroyo.

Colonel Rice of General Miles' staff will probably be assigned to the new command of the Sixth Massachusetts.

PONCE, Aug. 8.—General Brooke's advance guard entered Guayama Friday after a sharp skirmish, in which several on both sides were wounded. The general advance was delayed by the grounding of the transport Massachusetts with General Brooke's headquarters aboard. The Massachusetts floated Friday night.

The Spanish force at Guayama, numbering 500, were driven back toward Cayey with the loss of one killed and two wounded. Of the Americans, Privates Gordon, Walcott and Refee of the Fourth Ohio were wounded, none fatally. General Haines occupies the town. Major Flagler, while reconnoitering near Coemo Friday night, ran into the enemy's pickets and was fired upon. Thirty shots were fired, but no one was injured.

PONCE, Porto Rico, Aug. 8.—General Roy Stone Saturday was clearing the road from Adjuntas to Utuado. He had a force of 500 natives at work. A company of the Second Wisconsin and a battalion of the Nineteenth regular infantry were moving to his support. A considerable force of Spanish was reported to the northwest and frequent alarms were given.

PONCE, Porto Rico, Aug. 8, via St. Thomas, D. W. I.—General Wilson has moved the headquarters of his division from Ponce to Juana Diaz.

General Schwan, with the Eleventh regular infantry and two batteries, moved yesterday through Yauco toward Mayaguez.

General Brooke was moving north from Guayama yesterday with 10,000 men.

MADRID, Aug. 8.—An official dispatch from Porto Rico says the Americans Saturday seized the customs house in the village of Fajardo, which place was without a garrison.

An American column, the dispatch also says, supported by artillery advanced on Guayama. The Spaniards made a brave defense, but were forced to withdraw to Alturas. Seventeen of the Spaniards were killed.

Soldiers For Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—The transports Lakme and Charles Nelson, which carry detachments of the New York regiment and engineer corps, left Saturday for Honolulu. The ship Tacoma, with horses and mules on board, started for Manila Saturday.

Ex-Minister Brodhead Dead.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—Colonel James O. Brodhead, minister to Switzerland under Cleveland, is dead as the result of a disease from which he has been wasting away for some time.

Clearance Bargains In Shoes.

This would be a good time to buy your school shoes for girls and boys, as we are closing out all tans and odds and ends at cost.

Special Prices are

39, 48, 75 and 98c.

It is a little early yet, but it will pay to invest at once.

W. H. GASS, 220 Diamond.

ANOTHER MOVE IS MADE

Some New Developments on the Virginia Side.

MR. BANFIELD IS INTERESTED

He Now Owns a Considerable Amount of Real Estate Opposite the City, but No Announcement Is Made of the Disposition He Will Make of It.

After months of waiting and expectation it will be cheering news to East Liverpool to learn that a move has been made on the Virginia side, and there is reason to believe that more activity will mark that section of this vicinity in the very near future.

William Banfield, the Irondale tin manufacturer, who has been mentioned a great many times in connection with the development of Chester, has purchased a lot of land on the other side. It is understood the transfer was made last Saturday when he was in the city, and the information came from the highest source although the parties directly connected refused to be interviewed.

The story in circulation among the knowing ones is that Mr. Banfield has enlisted a number of capitalists in the venture, and they will erect a tin plant on a portion of the land purchased. The plans of the combination will likely be made public in a short time.

WANT MR. SWIFT AGAIN.

Methodist Protestant People So Instructed the Delegate.

At the Methodist Protestant church yesterday morning the last Lord's supper of the conference was observed. After the ceremony Rev. William Hall was elected delegate to the annual conference, which will be held in Cumberland next week, with Will Curfman as alternate. By a unanimous vote the delegate was instructed to ask for the retention of Reverend Swift, the present pastor, for another year.

Last evening Reverend Swift, of the Methodist Protestant church, preached an interesting sermon upon "The Growth of Man." It was an interesting discourse and was listened to by a large audience.

At the Christian church yesterday morning Prof. O. S. Reed delivered a splendid sermon and one person was added to the church membership. In the evening the audience was very large and three persons united with the church.

Continuing the Work.

Engineer McConnell and his assistant, Dan Hill, passed through this city this morning, going to Smith's Ferry. From there they will go to Georgetown, where they will continue their work of surveying a line for the extension of the Panhandle road. Neither would say anything about the work on the line, and no information about the building of the line was given out.

They will be working there several weeks.

Looking For Wicked Ones.

Detective Shiffler, of the Cleveland and Pittsburg road, came to this place on the early train this morning, and after a short conversation with Freight Agent Thomas returned to Wellsville. According to custom, the officer said there was nothing new, but there might be after he finds some information that may cause the arrest of someone in the near future.

The C. M. B. A. excursion to Silver Lake, Tuesday, Aug. 9, will be the largest of the season.

HOW FILIPINOS FIGHT.

Marked Success Attained by Insurgents Against Spaniards.

NATIVE FIGHTERS ARE FEARLESS.

They Have Obtained Nearly a Thousand Mauser Rifles by Hand to Hand Encounters With the Enemy's Troops — Were Victorious on Every Hand — In the First Week's Fighting the Spaniards Were Invariably Defeated, Many Being Killed.

J. L. Stickney, the New York Herald's special correspondent at Manila, writing under the date of June 9, describes the insurgent campaign in the Philippines as follows:

About three weeks ago General Aguinaldo landed in Cavite, and as the future of the Philippine islands and to some extent the interests of the United States in Manila may depend upon the operations of the rebel forces I give herewith a detailed account of the insurgent campaign.

General Emilio Aguinaldo arrived at Manila on Thursday, May 18, having been allowed by Admiral Dewey to take passage from Hongkong in the dispatch boat McCulloch. At that time there were probably not more than 100 persons in the town of Cavite, all the natives having gone away when the Spaniards were driven out on May 2. The general occupied one of the houses on the Calle del Arsenal and sent word to his followers on the island that he had returned to lead them against the Spaniards.

In a few days groups of Filipinos, as the natives are called, began to appear in the streets of Cavite. Only a very small number of the arrivals brought arms with them, and most of them seemed badly nourished, haggard and timorous. They looked like people who had been hunted.

By the latter part of May many of the native arrivals were seen to be armed with Mauser magazine rifles such as the Spanish troops are armed with. The manner in which these arms were obtained tells a story of reckless courage shown by the native fighters. At the time of the so called pacification of these islands last winter one of the conditions imposed on the insurgents was the surrender of all their arms to the Spaniards, and as this condition had been rigidly enforced the natives had few or no arms with which to begin again their rebellion.

It was impossible to get arms into the islands through the watchful blockade established by the Spanish gunboats, and the only way in which rifles, particularly modern pieces, could be obtained was to take them from the Spaniards. Armed only with machetes, the Filipinos were forced to wait for their opportunities. A squad of a dozen Spaniards would be straggling along through a forest road when men would suddenly swarm about them, as though springing from the ground. In these hand to hand struggles the long and powerful knives of the insurgents would quickly cut down half of the Spanish force before the latter recovered from their surprise, and thus the rebels would get a certain number of rifles on every such occasion.

What mattered it that every rifle so obtained cost the lives of three or four Filipinos? When 100 were killed, there remained twice that number ready to repeat the self sacrifice. And so, little by little, the supply of weapons continued to grow. By May 26 he had 479 men armed with the best Mauser rifles and a small stock of ammunition, and the steamer Faion had arrived from some unknown place bringing 2,000 Remington rifles and 200,000 rounds of cartridges. That night 600 rebels crossed from Cavite to the opposite shore of Bakor bay, landing in the front of about 2,000 Spanish troops, consisting of the Seventy-fourth regiment of the line and the Infanteria de Marina, who had been driven out of Cavite by our squadron.

As the rebels had no retreat open to them in case of defeat, since the Spaniards commanded the narrow neck of land leading from Caridad toward Novalaeta, it must be admitted that the insurgents showed a great amount of pluck, especially when it is remembered that for them capture meant death without trial or delay. But the Spaniards evidently did not discover the insurgents at once or else they felt confident of routing them whenever they were ready to attack.

It was not till the morning of May 28 that the Spaniards made an effort to drive the insurgents into the sea, and then they made the grave mistake of sending a wholly inadequate force. The result was that the rebels surrounded the Spaniards and poured into them such a galling fire that they were forced to surrender. In this affair the rebels took 174 prisoners, and were able, therefore, to supply that number of their own men with modern firearms. Having apparently learned nothing by this experience, the Spaniards sent another small detachment against their foes on May 29. This time the rebels took 224 prisoners and added to their stock of weapons by that number.

General Tomas Mascardo, who was conducting the active operations in the province of Cavite, was now in command of about 900 men armed with the Mauser rifle and of about 1,200 more

armed with the Remington. Knowing that the Spaniards would probably try to re-enforce their troops from the garrison in the city of Manila, he sent about 400 to 500 men to the bridge called the Divisoria bridge, near Las Pinas, where it would be necessary for any force coming from Manila to advance for a long distance over a narrow road flanked by impassable swamps. It was a position resembling that of the Romans when Horatio said, "In you straight pass a thousand may well be stopped by three." At this point he placed one of his most trusted subordinates, with orders never to fire until the Spaniards should reach a perfectly open position on the narrow road, where they would be unable to use artillery for fear of hitting their own men.

During an attack on the powder magazine situated on the beach between Cavite Viejo (Old Cavite) and Bakor and back toward Imus the rebels took more than 250 prisoners and four small field guns. By this time the Spaniards in the Cavite province were panic stricken. They seemed to have lost not only all courage, but also all military capacity. Instead of massing their forces at one spot they remained scattered about the province in detachments of 200 to 300 men. Every skirmish gave the rebels more confidence in themselves and also added to their supply of fighting material. Now, too late, an attempt was made to bring re-enforcements from Manila to the Spaniards in Cavite province.

On the same day, May 30, a detachment, estimated to number about 4,000 men, with at least one machine gun and one field piece, came marching gaily down the road leading to Bakor. Finding a body of rebels at the Divisoria bridge, the Spaniards blazed away with their machine gun, sent a few shells over the rebels' heads from their field piece and then charged the bridge. They seemed to imagine that the natives would not think of resisting a strong body of Spanish troops, backed up by artillery, for they did not try to learn whether their fire had had any effective results. A few yards from the bridge they were met by the discharge of four guns that the rebels had kept concealed, coupled with a withering fire of musketry, and when the smoke from the field piece cleared away there was not a Spaniard to be seen on the road except such as were past running away.

From a safe distance the Spanish artillery now roared time and again, while their small arm fire sounded like the roll of thunder. But as the insurgents made no reply and did not seem to be suffering very much from the shower of lead that the Spaniards were throwing at them the dons screwed their courage up to the point of making another charge. Six discharges from the small guns and a rattling musketry fire took all the appetite for further fighting out of the Spaniards, and they contented themselves for the remainder of the afternoon with firing at the rebels at long range. They did not gain a foot of ground nor kill a single one of their enemies.

Having succeeded in getting a guide and a canoe on Thursday, June 2, I crossed Bakor bay to witness an attack that the rebels expected to make on the church in Cavite Viejo. When I landed, I was driven in a two wheeled cart through a country that consisted of about two-thirds swamp, interspersed with low islands overgrown with the most dense tropical jungle. We traveled over a very good dirt road, evidently built like a causeway through the morass, and in a few minutes we drew up alongside a first class Krupp gun near the foot of a bridge. On the crest of this bridge was a barricade of large stone so set as to leave loopholes about three inches wide at the height of a man's shoulder.

On arriving at this redoubt I was surprised to find on looking through the loopholes that the old Cavite church was only about 200 yards away, at the end of the narrow lane that led to the bridge from the town. I expected and desired to reach the front, but I had not been anxious to go into danger needlessly. However, having gone there voluntarily, I could not well show less sang froid than my little rebel friend, Captain Salafraña, who was walking around on the bridge as though there was not an enemy within ten miles.

I took note of the arrangements of the insurgents for the defense of the bridge, and when the captain sent for a table and a chair from the house at the rebel end of the bridge the least I could do was to sit down and write out what the men about me were so anxious to tell me concerning the incidents of that day at this point. So while one of the rebels held a nice silk umbrella over my head I took notes and perspired copiously. As I sat there and asked questions the number of insurgents on the bridge rapidly increased, so that by the time I was ready to take a photograph of the place it was uncomfortably overcrowded. But I noticed that most of the men took the precaution to keep their bodies well below the level of the loopholes, except when I took the photograph, and then they all stood up, each one anxious to appear in the picture. But aside from a very natural and proper desire to take advantage of the cover provided for them, the men about me showed no special emotion. Then there was a smart return of the Spaniards' fire, the men stepping to the loopholes and firing with careful aim, like soldiers who ap-

preciated the value of good ammunition too well to waste it on the mere walls of a church as long as there was an enemy visible at the windows thereof.

When the fusillade had apparently run its course, so far as the Spaniards were concerned, the Filipinos almost apologized to me. At first I thought perhaps it was on account of the Spaniards' rudeness in disturbing me, but when I gathered that they were making excuses for the Spaniards' bad shooting, in having hit only one man, while they claimed to have hit several men in the church, I concluded I might as well go while my reputation for courage was good. I learned afterward that one rebel had four teeth knocked out by a glancing shot and another received a ball in the leg. The Spaniards in the old Cavite church showed more pluck than any of their comrades, having sustained a close siege for nine days before they surrendered, on Wednesday, June 8. On the same day the rebels made a general advance upon Manila, closing in from the north as well as the south. When the old Cavite church hoisted the white flag, the rebels were in full possession of the whole of Cavite province, having taken about 2,000 prisoners and a stand of arms and six field guns.

PORTO RICO INVESTMENTS.

Under Our Control the Island Will Offer a Tempting Field For Yankee Capital.

Porto Rico under American control will offer a tempting field for Yankee capital and enterprise. People who are familiar with the condition of affairs in that island tell me that as soon as the United States takes possession and endeavors to establish a government the Spaniards, who own the plantations and compose the business community, will go back to Spain, after disposing of their property for whatever it will bring. They are so proud and their hatred of this government is so great that they will not be willing to live under our flag. The island is of volcanic origin, gushing streams abound in the mountains, pleasant summer resorts are to be found, and yellow fever is unknown, except at seaports, where it is introduced from Cuba and other West Indian islands. The natural riches of the island have remained practically undeveloped.

The Spaniards have worked the plantations with negro labor, but have not devoted any attention to the construction of railroads, except short spurs about their plantations. The native negro population will furnish all the unskilled labor required by American enterprise. Capital will find profitable investment, but men without money should hesitate before surrendering employment in the United States to seek a fortune in Porto Rico. Limited numbers of mechanics will be required to operate the plantation mills, construct railroads and work upon other enterprises; but, as in all countries newly thrown open to Americans, the labor markets of Porto Rico are apt to be overstocked before the island is a month under the American flag. — Chicago Record.

DEWEY'S ACHIEVEMENT.

Rear Admiral Kimberly Praises the Hero of Manila—Future of Philippines.

Rear Admiral Kimberly, United States navy, retired, delivered an interesting address on "Our Navy" at the Chautauqua assembly grounds, Lake View, South Framingham, the other morning.

"Diplomacy," he said, "is good, but there are times when it is impotent unless it is backed up by a strong navy. We are now going to build up our navy to a proper size, and I am glad of it. But no matter how fine ships we have they will be practically useless unless they are manned by capable naval officers."

Admiral Dewey was alluded to especially by the speaker, and the hero's name was greeted with loud applause. "Dewey," he said, "was with Farragut in the civil war and acquitted himself bravely. That he had not forgotten the lessons of that grand old man was shown in the battle of Manila Bay. His orders were to destroy the Spanish fleet, and he did it. But he also had to secure a harbor."

"In the Philippines there are 114,000 square miles and 9,000,000 population. The only way to solve the problem is to take the islands ourselves or to set them free after establishing the best form of government we can. God's mills grind well, although they are slow. This victory of ours in the far east not only means continued supremacy, but it means carrying into Manila nineteenth century civilization. We cannot shut ourselves off from the rest of the world any longer. This opportunity has been given to us. We must grasp it." — Philadelphia Press.

More War Advice.

If you hope to be a hero who will stand the test aright, You must read life's lesson further than the rudiments of fight. You must have the moral courage which enables man to learn That frequently he has to stand in line and take his turn.

For dignity will suffer in the overzealous elf Who grabs the trump of fame and tries to play it for himself.

If you hope to be regarded with a reverence profound, Be good and don't seem greedy when they pass the medals round.

—Washington Star.



An honest man in this day and age has little need to fear death by hanging. The danger that innocent men will die upon the scaffold has been reduced by modern laws of evidence to a minimum.

There is one appalling death that still threatens innocent men. It is a slow and lingering death from consumption. One-sixth of the human race die from this relentless enemy of humanity. Probably no subject connected with health is so important and so little understood as the conservation of vital force. The human organism is a wonderful machine, and is so constructed that if exhaustive draughts are made upon the vital forces during youth and middle life, the mechanism responds for the time, but at the expense of its future usefulness. The man who overworks or exhausts himself day after day is constantly overdrawing his store of vital force. Finally the mechanism of supply breaks down and the man becomes a physical bankrupt. The mechanism of supply in a man is his stomach. There the food is transformed into vital force. If the stomach is weak and the digestion impaired, the body ceases to receive and store up vital force. If the draught is continued, consumption or some other equally fatal disease is the result. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a great producer of vital force. It enables a man to daily store up energy to do almost any amount of work or stand any amount of exposure. It does its work through the stomach. It facilitates and increases the flow of digestive juices. It promotes and perfects the assimilation of all the life-giving elements of the food. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder.

Mr. F. M. Robinson, of Xenophon, Tenn., writes: "I can heartily recommend Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for indigestion and torpid liver. I was very bad off and tried different doctors with but little benefit. I decided to give the 'Golden Medical Discovery' a trial and I soon began to improve. If it had not been for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery I believe I would not be living to-day."

GET YOUR NOTICE?

Many East Liverpool Citizens Have Acknowledged Receipt—The Question is Important.

A notice means a great deal. It all depends on the notice. There are many kinds. This one is serious.

It's nature's notice. A warning note of trouble. Neglect it not, delay is dangerous! Where does it come? In the back.

Why does it come? Because the kidneys are sick. How does it come? With aches and pains.

Backache, lame back and weak back are notices.

Notices of kidney trouble. Notices to take Doan's Kidney Pills. Don't read them wrongly.

Don't take our advice—take your neighbors.

Lots of East Liverpool people can tell you.

There are many kidney remedies.

But only one cure.

Other kidney pills — but only one Doan's.

Here's one that knows: Mr. W. P. Cochran, of Mulberry street, East End, says: "At intervals for thirty years I had serious kidney and bladder trouble. I suffered with all the various symptoms in their worst form. The agony I went through can hardly be described. Many nights I rolled from one side to the other trying to find an easy position for my back. I could not move without having sharp twinges of pain and I was also troubled with a urinary difficulty, the secretions being very irregular and at times distressing. I ran down so that I could hardly help myself. Doctors treated me and I took a power of stuff. I had given up all hopes of being cured, having suffered so long and not finding anything that would give me relief more than a few days. When I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised as a never-failing remedy, I got a box at the W. & W. Pharmacy. After taking half of it I could see some improvement. I continued to improve from that time on. Doan's Kidney Pills did me more good than anything I ever used and I am quite free in expressing my opinion of them by saying that they are a good remedy for all kidney and bladder trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents, or mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other.

MADE ME A MAN

ALL NERVOUS DISEASES—Falling Memory, Impotency, Sleeplessness, etc., caused by Abuse or other Excesses and Indiscretions. They quickly and surely restore Lost Vitality in old or young, and prevent Insanity and Consumption if taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement and effects a CURE where all other fail. Instant upon having the genuine AJAX Tablets. We have cured thousands and will cure you. We give a positive written guarantee to effect a cure. Price per box 50 cents, or refund the money. Price per package or six boxes (full treatment) for \$2.50. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price (Circulars free). AJAX REMEDY CO., Chicago, Ill.

For sale in East Liverpool, Ohio, by John J. Hodson and the W. & W. Pharmacy.

A Dumas Story.

Dumas the elder was rarely spiteful to or about his fellow men, but one day, when he happened to be in that mood, a friend called to tell him a piece of news. "They have just given M. X. the Legion of Honor," he said. "Now, he added, in a significant tone, 'Now, can you imagine why they should have given it to him?'"

"Yes," answered the great dramatist promptly. "They have given it to him because he was without it."

WELLSVILLE.

SHE LEFT IN A HURRY

Rev. George H. Vibbert Related a Story of Wellsville.

SCENE LAID IN A SALOON

When a Salvation Army Lassie Went In to Sell Her Papers She Witnessed a Sight Which Caused Her to Flee—All the News of Wellsville.

Rev. George H. Vibbert, at a service held at the Association tent in Liverpool yesterday afternoon, related a story that will interest Wellsville people.

He said a Salvation Army lassie entered a saloon in this place for the purpose of selling her papers, and was referred by the bartender to a rear room, where, he said, were gathered a number of men. She went in, as directed, and found the men, but with them was a woman without a stitch of clothing on her. She was perfectly nude.

The lecturer said the details of the story were known, together with the name of the man who keeps the saloon. The story caused a sensation in the audience.

Attending Campmeeting.

Rev. J. S. Reager, Miss Inez Reager, James Reager and A. P. Howard took the morning train for Mt. Vernon where they will attend the Ohio state campmeeting. Reverend Reager is vice president of the state association, and also auditor. Mr. Howard is a trustee. They expect to return one week from Wednesday.

Asked For Doctor Reager.

At the last quarterly conference of the Methodist Episcopal church it was decided to request the conference to retain Doctor J. S. Reager for another year. The entire official board was re-elected. Dr. Reager is popular with his congregation, and the belief is expressed that the bishop will do as they desire.

A Wreck.

Sunday morning about 4 o'clock three cars of the third section of No 89 ran off the track at Yellow Creek. The cars were righted without much difficulty and no damage was done.

The News of Wellsville.

Mrs. Harry Eidenier, of Allegheny, is a guest at the residence of John Eidenier. Her husband is spending his vacation in a bicycle trip to the lakes.

Rev. J. N. Miller left today for his home near Washington, Pa., where he will spend a vacation of two weeks.

The baseball boys are preparing for a warm game at the railroad picnic next Saturday in Alliance. They will oppose a team whose pitcher will be Briggs, once of the Chicago league team. The boys, however, believe they will win.

Mrs. W. I. Powell and three children came in from Irondale Saturday morning expecting to stop and attend the Spring Grove campmeeting, but finding no place at all on the grounds in which to lodge, they were forced to return home on the afternoon train.

Miss Margaret Collins, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. C. M. Jones, for the past week, returned on Saturday to her home in Salineville.

Mrs. James Holliday, of Irondale, was in town Saturday.

Mrs. S. A. Miller came up from Port Homer to do some shopping on Saturday.

Mrs. Margaret Potts and her daughter, Miss Helen Potts, of Center street, are visiting in Homeworth. They will return on next Saturday.

Mrs. R. J. Patton, of Toronto, and Miss Nesta Leggett, of Hopedale, have been visiting Mrs. Patton's daughter, Mrs. DeLoss Benedict, east of town. They left for home on Saturday evening.

Dr. A. L. Robinson, who has been in New Castle since Saturday on business, returned on the morning train.

Mrs. David Jones came home from Empire this morning where she has been in attendance upon her daughter, Mrs. Harry Trueman, who is ill.

Mrs. Lizzie Bell, of Short street, left on the morning train for a visit with her brother, Robert Saltsman, at Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. Saltsman formerly resided here, and moved to Indianapolis three years ago.

Miss Gertrude Young, of Tenth street, left on Saturday for a week's visit with friends in Salineville.

Miss Blanche McLean has returned from a visit with relatives in Salineville.

Miss Mary Pletz, of Steubenville, spent Saturday with friends in town.

George McBane, of Pittsburg, came on Saturday for a visit with his mother, Mrs. Mary McBane, Main street.

Samuel Stevenson, Jr., wife and four children, of Chicago Junction, came for a visit with Mr. Stevenson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Stevenson. Miss Hattie Stevenson, who has been in the west for the past two years, returned home with them.

The Northwest Indian and His Ways.

The Indian of the plains is a far more picturesque individual than his brother or cousin of the coast. He does not erect totem poles and has no timber for the purpose if so inclined, but he is sufficiently spectacular himself without resorting to grotesque carvings and painted wood. His saddle, with its leather hangings and wooden stirrups, is in itself a remarkable aggregation, and when set off with his goods and chattels tied in bags, rags, strings and straps, the effect is remarkable. He wears the cast off garments of his white brother in such original combinations that he looks like the personification of a secondhand store. Sometimes the adoption of a pair of guernseys as an external covering gives him quite an athletic appearance. He wears his hair in Gertrude braids, and prefers earrings about the size of half dollar coins. A mosquito net or handkerchief is his favorite head covering, and if he assumes a hat it is as an additional and purely ornamental appendage.—Detroit Free Press.

Harcourt's Beaconsfield Anecdote.

Sir William Harcourt has one quite unique memory of the support he gave in old days to the public worship regulation act. That was an invitation which he received to visit Lord Beaconsfield at Hughenden Manor.

Taking his guest—the member of a family representing the ownership of broad acres—round his minute demesne, Lord Beaconsfield said, "Excuse the vanity of a landed proprietor!" The young politician accompanied his host on Sunday to the village church, and on the way thither was warned that some hints of the high church movement had penetrated even that sylvan solitude. "My friend, the vicar," said the lord of the manor, "will take what I call a collection and he calls an offertory, and afterward what I call a plate and he calls an alms dish will be placed on what I call a table and he calls an altar."—London News.

SAYINGS OF BISMARCK.

"God made man in his own image and Italy in the image of Judas."

Of universal suffrage he said, "It is the government of a house by its nursery."

"If Austria has astonished the world by its ingratitude, England will astonish it by its cowardice."

"Radicals," said he, "are forever wanting the unattainable, like the Russians, who crave cherries in winter and oysters in summer."

"When I wish to estimate the danger that is likely to accrue to me from an adversary, I first of all subtract the man's vanity from his other qualities."

On one occasion of obedience to his wife Bismarck remarked, "It is surprising what a man will do to enjoy peace in his own house after having had a thorough taste of war."

Of himself and his relations with Frederick William Bismarck once said: "The king regarded me as a kind of egg out of which he might be able some day to hatch a minister. It was a long time before my poor mother could be persuaded that in hatching me she had not produced a goose."—New York World.

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PRICE LIST.

Standard Tomatoes...	3-3 lb. cans for 25c
Ginger Snaps, per lb.....	5c
Butter Crackers, per lb.....	5c
Oyster Crackers, per lb.....	5c
Lunch Cakes, per lb.....	6 1/2c
Wine Cakes, per lb.....	6 1/2c
Moore & Brady String Beans, can.....	5c
Baked Beans, per can.....	5c
Oil Sardines.....	3c
Rolled Oats, 10 lbs.....	25c
Oat Meal, 10 lbs.....	25c
Clothes Pins, per doz.....	1c
Carpet Tacks, per box.....	1c
No. 8 Candles, each.....	1c

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We Lead,
Let Those Who Can Follow.

STORIES OF BISMARCK

REMINISCENCES OF THE CREATOR OF IMPERIAL GERMANY.

Tribute to His Wife's Financial Ability. Courteous Treatment of a Servant Girl. Moments of Happiness Only in Private Life—Story of His Betrothal.

The late Prince Bismarck was showing a friend round his house some time ago, and as he laughingly pointed to the ponderous and forbidding iron safe in his wife's bedroom he said, "You see, my wife acts as my cashier, and let me tell you that a man who trusts his wife with his financial interests has discovered an infallible way to save money."

After the day on which Bismarck was shot at (May 7, 1866) by Karl Blind his wife said, "If I were in heaven and saw the villain standing on the top of a ladder leading down to hell, I would have no hesitation in giving him a push." "Hush, my dear," replied Bismarck, "you would not be in heaven yourself with such thoughts as those."

When his son was married, he kissed his daughter-in-law's hand, and to a friend who remarked that he seemed to find great pleasure in kissing young women's hands he said: "My old master used to say that when a lady kisses one's hand it is an official intimation that you are an old man. As long, however, as you are allowed to carry their tiny hands to your lips depend upon it there is a drop of young blood somewhere in your veins."

He was caught in a storm as he was strolling through the woods near Kissingen, and a servant girl ran out of a restaurant and offered him an umbrella. He thanked her courteously and, taking her arm, escorted her to a place of safety. Then he gave her a kiss, which she accepted with good grace, saying, "You have done me a great honor, prince." To which he replied, "On the contrary, it is I who am in your debt, for believe, my dear, you have indeed given me great pleasure."

Shortly after Bismarck had taken his seat in the First Prussian parliament in 1849 an opponent said: "You alone in all your party have always treated us with politeness. Let us make a bargain. If we gain the upper hand, we shall spare you; if fortune should favor you, you shall do the same by us." Bismarck's reply was: "If your party has its way, life will not be worth living; if ours is victorious, there will have to be executions, but they shall be conducted with politeness up to the last step of the ladder."

A few years ago the chancellor, who was greatly shaken in health, seriously made up his mind to retire. He had placed his resignation in the hands of the emperor, but the aged monarch returned it to him in a few minutes with a single word for answer, "Never!"

Yielding to the urgent wish of his master, he remained in office. At the first audience afterward his majesty said: "I cannot understand why you want to retire. Here am I, much older than you, but I can still mount my horse." "Just so, sire; that's the rule," answered Bismarck. "The rider always holds out much longer than his horse."

At the close of his official career he said to some friends at Friedrichsruh: "I have seldom been a happy man. If I reckon up the rare minutes of real happiness in my life, I do not believe they would make 24 hours in all. In my political life I never had time to have the feeling of happiness, but in my private life there have been moments of happiness. I remember, for instance, a really happy moment in my life, and that was when I shot my first hare. In later years it gave me pleasure to see my irrigated meadows and plantations thriving and at home I took pleasure in my wife and children."

Bismarck fell in love at a friend's wedding with the young woman who became his wife, and presently wrote to her parents to ask her hand. The good people were, naturally much surprised at a direct attack like this. They were very simple folk, leading a very quiet life, and they were rather frightened at the reputation for high living which the candidate enjoyed. As, however, their daughter intimated in discreet terms that she did not look upon the young gentleman with an unfavorable eye, Herr von Puttkammer wrote to young Bismarck, inviting him to come and see them.

Every one did his best at Reinfeld to give the visitor a suitable reception. Fraulein von Puttkammer's parents put on an air of grave solemnity, and she stood with eyes modestly bent upon the ground. Bismarck, on alighting, threw his arms round his sweetheart's neck and embraced her vigorously before anybody had time to tell him that his conduct was hardly proper and correct. The result was, however, an immediate betrothal. Prince Bismarck was very fond of telling this tale and was careful always to finish the story by this reflection, "And you have no idea what this lady has made of me."—New York World.

Dewey Now Claimed by the Swedes.

"Admiral Dewey," said C. A. Gustafson, "is of Swedish descent, and his ancestors were thoroughbred vikings and used to have their homes in Smaland, a province of Sweden. Admiral Sampson and Lieutenant Hobson are of the same stock."—Chicago Journal.

Have You Inspected It? Inspected What?

Why that Magnificent JOB and BOOK WORK turned out at the....

News Review Job Office.

FINE Presses, Skilled Workmen, Superb Material. Thousands of dollars worth of latest Designs and Styles of Type, Border and Novelties. All work absolutely guaranteed.

Test the News Review Job Department.

GOLD FILLED TEETH.

More of the Metal Goes Into Them Than Can Be Got Out.

An example of some of the queer experiences people have when they are called upon to buy a thing with which they are not familiar and which they have need of only on rare and unusual occasions is thus set forth by the Milwaukee Sentinel:

A young woman who worked as a domestic went to a dentist to get her teeth repaired. He repaired them and sent a bill of \$85. He justified himself for the charges by explaining how much the fillings cost him. In one hollow tooth, he said, he put \$10 worth of gold. The bill was paid, and recently, when the little nugget (said to be worth \$10) came out, the woman took it to a goldsmith and had it appraised. He weighed it scrupulously and valued it at 48 cents. She no longer has faith in her dentist.

It seems to be always good taste to "go shopping" among the dentists before having any considerable amount of work done. There is considerable humbuggery about the business in some quarters. The public is told that \$15 is a fair price for a crown and stands ready to pay it, on the ground that good work deserves good pay. A few blocks away the same work was done last week for \$5, just as well as if \$15 had been paid, and it was done by a reputable dentist. One dentist figured on \$85 for six teeth, and another 200 yards away performed the service for \$30.—Philadelphia Times.

The First Chinese Baby Show.

The first Chinese baby show in the world has just been held here. There were 200 of them. From embroidered slipper to shaven poll they were arrayed in their best. They wore satin blouses that shone in the sun with a silvery shimmer. They wore embroideries of wonderful birds and bees and flowers never seen on land or sea. The little boys were shaven, and the little girls had their hair stiffened and polished, and dressed as though for the grandest function, with little birdcages and fringes of beads and paper atop. There were great tinklings of metal and much shining of green jade. A new fashion in infant headgear showed a halo of stiff pompons that rose above the infants' somber eyes. Others wore huge rosettes of silk on each temple, like a joss, and one little girl had a mane of black silk cue strings hanging down from the back of her head. Even the baby complexions had been looked after. On the smooth, yellow cheeks appeared the most lovely patch of pink rouge, put on quite frankly in the Chinese fashion.

The rosebud mouths were touched up, and the narrow brows beautifully penciled.—Penang Gazette.

The American Soldier.

'Tis the word of command: "Quick to arms! Quick to arms!" American soldiers not a word disobey. They'll rest on their guns when ring war's alarms. Impetuous their charge, naught can stay, naught can stay.

Though sharp be the conflict, they, faltering not, On, on up to Caney make their way. With each crack of musket, when close whis the shot, They're proudest in the thickest of the fray.

"Drive the foe from the trench and smash their redoubt! Charge with fixed bayonets!" that command rings again. See! Quickening their step, on they rush with a shout, And the foe—now they flee. "On, on, my brave men!"

'Twas a victory, yes, but it cost us most dear. For many a brave lad strewed the main, But American soldiers can die without fear When the need of their country's made plain.

Hark! Off with the hat and sad bow the head, Sounds a funeral dirge, comes a funeral train. Upon our country's altar these soldiers lie dead— Sad our thoughts, sore our hearts and tears for the slain. —Dr. R. S. Woodworth in Atlanta Constitution.

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WANTED—A limited number of persons to do writing at their homes. Twenty-five cents paid for every hundred words. Promptness and good work necessary. Applications must be accompanied by ten cents for particulars. Address The Sioux City Business College, Sioux City, Ia.

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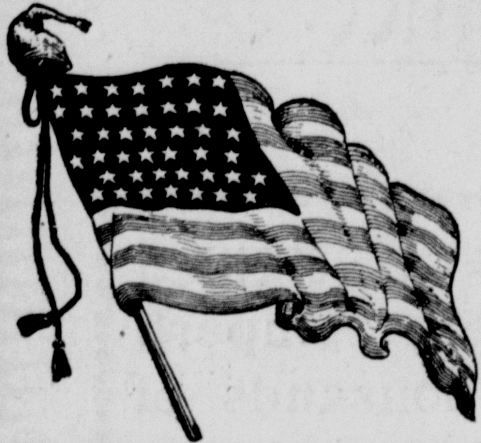
LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY
THE NEWS REVIEW COMPANY.
HARRY PALMER, Manager and Proprietor.
[Entered as second class matter at the East
Liverpool, O., postoffice.]
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
(Postage free in United States and Canada.)
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EAST LIVERPOOL, O., MONDAY, AUGUST 8



UNION PAPERS.
All Union papers of East Liverpool are
known to the various craft and unions of
the city by the printing of the above
Union Label at the head of their columns.



"REMEMBER THE MAINE."

SHAFTER'S army comes north for a rest, but the corpulent general remains in Cuba. Even his enemies will say that his action speaks well for Shafter.

If General Miles is making mistakes he and his officers are keeping them to themselves, but it is probable the head of the army is profiting by the experience of others.

It needs not the official answer of Spain to say that peace is near. Sagasta with all his trickery and diplomacy can find no excuse for continuing the war even if it was his desire.

THE Salem Herald thinks the government did very wrong in issuing bonds to pay the expenses of the war. Can it be possible that the Herald's subscription to the loan was so large as to go beyond the limit which marked success?

THE BATTLE IS ON.

John R. McLean, the Washington millionaire who seeks to control the Democrats of Ohio, is fighting the battle of his life, and being filled with spirit and having abundant means at his command, he is making it exceedingly uncomfortable for his enemies. It happens, however, that those enemies are commanded by Cal Brice and Paul Sorg, both millionaires and both after McLean's scalp, consequently John is not in the best of humor, and the battle is raging all along the line.

There are good reasons for the fight. McLean is ambitious, and so is Sorg, but Brice has drawn his knife for revenge. The first two want office, and the last is determined that while McLean shall not have it Sorg shall be honored. If that combination does not result in a disrupted party long before election day it will be because one side has gathered all the leaders to its banner. As that is highly improbable, it is only right to believe the fight will wage long after the ticket nominated at Dayton will have been indorsed.

A POTTING CENTER.

When the NEWS REVIEW recently made the statement that potteries do not thrive far from a potting center it simply said what is known to every man who has given the subject any attention, and a writer in China, Glass and Lamps only lays himself open to criticism when he denies its truthfulness. Instances can be cited where a pottery was successful when operated far from other plants, the Rookwood is one, but they are not many.

The fact is plain to all who have followed the industry in America during recent years, that East Liverpool is now the center in this country and is destined to grow greater and more powerful with every year. Buyers come here, many of them, because they know it is a center, and they can find not only better ware but find it in greater variety. The salesman is no longer handicapped by the fact that he sells the product of some Liverpool plant. On the other hand he finds it a blessing, since dealers know and appreciate the value of Liverpool pottery. The city and its product is advertised throughout the country, and thousands of dollars come here because it is the leading pottery manufacturing town. No pottery, located in a town unknown as a pottery center, could hope for such trade.

AFTER THEM ALL

Rev. Sam Jones Had a Great Many Things to Say.

TWO SERMONS IN THE TENT

He Scored Men and Women, Right and Left, Severely Criticized the Ministers, Paid His Respects to Saloonkeepers and Drunkards, Did Not Forget Millionaires, Had Much to Say of Present Methods Used For the Spread of the Gospel, and Entertained His Audiences All the Time.

Several thousands of people assembled at Spring Grove yesterday to hear Rev. Sam Jones deliver two sermons. The audience tent was filled to overflowing, and at times the audience applauded the speaker but oftener they were amused or wondered at his statements. At the morning service he was introduced by Rev. J. H. Norris and taking the last verse of Ecc., ix, "Wisdom is better than weapons of war, but one sinner destroyeth much good" as his text, said:

"The term wisdom is frequently used interchangeably with religion, and the wise man then announces that religion is better than the weapons of war. We understand the nation to be the best able to take care of itself as the nation which has the strongest fleets and the best armies. But religion is better than weapons of war, social honor and wealth. It is meant to teach us what is best in this world, and heaven has nothing better to offer a man than good old-fashioned religion. God throws heaven and hell at the feet of every man and tells him to take his choice.

"The Godless man ought to be the greatest monstrosity on earth, but only one-half the human race cling to any form of religion. It is a mystery. I have often thought of that parable of the prodigal son, and of how that boy left home as many a boy has since, and returned later. How he got so low he tended hogs, and you couldn't give a Jew a lower job. One day he came to himself. What does that mean? The devil had him hypnotized. There is more in this hypnotism than many of you believe. I was raised in a Christian home and drifted off to the gates of hell, and now I say I would no more have done it than fly around the world had I not been hypnotized.

"The sinner is like a cow. Take any of these railroad men from Wellsville who gamble. You let the gamblers milk you and turn you out. The cow has more sense. She gets her food. You don't.

"Hear me. I am here to say that a fellow clothed in his right mind won't follow the ways of sin, but the devil's got the whole gang hypnotized. One fellow will curse and drink and gamble and say he's free, but he belongs to the devil's chain gang. He's free to do it, but it's not liberty. There is a difference between liberty and license.

"The best thing in the world is a good character, and a contented life goes with it. What else? A farm? No. You're just a dishonest tenant on God's land if you think that way. The hearse will drive up some day, haul your old frame to the boneyard, and you won't be dead and in hell three months until another fellow has married your widow. Shrouds have no pockets. What will you take in place of your religion? Why all the millionaires in hell today couldn't combine capital and have enough money to buy a drop of water to cool their parched tongues.

"That isn't all poetry and sentiment which says religion is a fortune. Old Commodore Vanderbilt, when he lay dying after giving away millions, said to his Christian wife, 'Come and sing 'Come Ye Sinner, Poor and Needy.'

"Some men boast of the fact they never made a pretense of religion, that they have just been a plain hog. Now you who do that just stop and consider what sort of a husband your wife has got, you old hog you.

"One sinner destroyeth much good. If there are a hundred potatoes out there, and one is rotten, that one is the sinner. Can you pile good ones around it to save it? You have to take the rotten one out, or, bless you, neighbor, it'll get 'em all.

"The biggest problem of the age is our boys and girls. My God! what will become of them? And if you ain't thinking on that you are made of different dirt from me. It's everybody's business that everydody goes straight.

"I never ask preachers to endorse me, they might do it, but I won't endorse them. If I had been as long as they have running out the devil I wouldn't ask a nigger to endorse me. They think it can't be done. Go over to Liverpool and watch them run him out.

It is like a dog running a hog out of a field, with the dog in front. You can't run God's side of the question without grit.

"What is a sinner? Now hear me. A thief is a man who steals, a drunkard a man who gets drunk. If a nigger steals a ham he is put in the chain gang, but if a big man steals a railroad they call him colonel. God doesn't make distinctions of that kind. I think when the devil gets one of those big thieves he puts him under a pot. It would be dangerous to turn him loose, for he might corner even the things of hell. I want you to see these points, for on them hang all the laws and the prophets.

"There is a difference between the man who takes a social glass and the drunkard. The first is a pup, and, if you don't kill it, it will become a dog later on. We must quit right here. If a man proposes to be a man he must cut loose from all these things. Whisky is all right in its place, but its place is in hell.

"Who gave you the privilege to do wrong, neighbor? The sinner is a guilty wretch and some are punished, but many go free where one gets law, but its the fellow who at the bar of his own conscience says 'I did it' I am after today. I have reached the point where I don't care what folks say, but I care about the facts. God pity the fellow who knows he did it. If your wife knew some of you old fellows as God knows you she wouldn't live with you a minute. I am talking, too, to you women who if you were known as God knows you, what a revelation there would be in your social circle. Listen to me, neighbor. God occupies the seat of conscious innocence, the devil wallows in conscious guilt. I would rather be in jail for life and know I was innocent than walk the streets as you do knowing if justice was done you would be in the penitentiary. It isn't where you are, but what you are. That's the reason I won't act the rascal. I've got to go to bed with Sam Jones, get up with him, walk with him, and if he does wrong I'll hit him. If he went in a saloon I'd break his back. Don't you wish you were like that, you old red nosed old devil you?

"Listen neighbor. I don't care what it costs, do right. If there is no God I'm going to keep on doing right, for I have a wife and six children and I can't afford to be wicked. Young man, live as you expect your sister or your mother to live.

"I am not here to fight the saloon-keeper. He is as good as the town that keeps him. Like the louse he gets his living off the heads of families. He thrives. You hear a leading D. D. preach once a year of temperance. He quotes, 'Wine is a mocker,' a few times. I tell you this world will never be taken for Christ with the gang that's at it now. I may step on some of your toes, you preachers, but your toes should emigrate. Preachers have a habit of meeting a drunkard on the street, and then saying it's a pity he drinks, for he's a clever fellow. Well if he is, I want to be a plain, bent legged, yellow dog.

"If one sinner destroyeth much good, one good man destroyeth much evil. When I was converted there were 27 saloons in the town, and there hasn't been a saloon there for 13 years, and I believe the town is better because I was converted. I have preached in 40 states and Canada, and I believe America is better, and if every man had gone to work as I did we would have the devil pretty well routed. The devil gets people because he goes in to win. If God could muster an army such as General Shafter has at Santiago, men who rose for the fight at dawn and stood at it for 14 hours, he could soon run the devil out. You won't fight, but on dress parade you can't be beat. God Almighty gives you religion and you have the right of way. You shut your preacher up in an ice box and cuss him because he won't break a sweat. Why, bless you, don't you know he can't sweat?

"The story of Sampson is most pathetic. Early he was consecrated to God, but he lay his head in a woman's lap, revealing to her the secret of his strength. She cuts away the waving ringlets of his hair, and he is delivered to his enemies. But the hair grew out again. Then they led him into the great amphitheater, and the blind Sampson forgot the scoffs and jeers to pray for that strength which when it came allowed him to slay more in his death than in his life.

"Brethren we once had strength, but we lay our heads in the laps of Delilahs and became the laughing stock of the world. Now we pray for strength. Let us attack sin, and if it be thy will, Oh God, we will kill more in death than in life."

Tickets for C. M. B. A. excursion can be purchased or exchanged Monday until 8 p. m. at depot.

CLEARANCE SALE.

Now is the time, and our's is the store where you can buy Footwear for less money than it costs to make them, because this is our clearing up time, and all surplus stock, broken lines, odds and ends, must be disposed of because other stocks have been ordered and will arrive shortly. There is but one object in view during this sale, and that is to sell goods, and we are selling them regardless of cost or value.

Here are a few of the hundreds of bargains now on sale:

\$1.98

Buy Women's Tan Shoes reduced from \$2.50 and \$3.00.

\$1.39

Buy Women's Hand Turned and Hand Welt, Needle Toe, Button and Lace Shoes reduced from \$3.00 and \$3.50.

\$1.48

Buy Women's Tan and Ox Blood Vici Kid Shoes reduced from \$2.00.

75c

Gives choice from a lot of about 60 pairs Children's Fine Shoes, reduced from \$1.25 and \$1.

98c

Buy Children's Patent Leather Shoes, Size 8½ to 11, reduced from \$1.75

69c and 98c

Gives choice of about 150 pairs Women's Oxford Ties that have been \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00.

All Tan Shoes Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices.

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DIAMOND.



STRONG AGAIN! *Sexine Pills*

When in Doubt, Try *Sexine Pills*. They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price \$1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, \$5.00. Send for free book. Address, **PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.**

For sale by Clarence G. Anderson, Druggist, East Liverpool.

POUNDED A CARTRIDGE

Now John Vaughn Suffers From a Wound.

THE BULLET ENTERED HIS HEAD

The Youngster Is but Four Years of Age, and Resides in Third Street—Details of an Accident Which May Result Fatally.

John, the four year old son of Mr. and Mrs. John Vaughn, almost met death this afternoon when the ball from a cartridge entered his head.

Young Vaughn and another four year old boy, Earl Simpson, were playing in the yard this afternoon where Mrs. Vaughn was cleaning the coal house. Some of the rubbish was thrown out in the yard, with it several cartridges. The boys picked up several, and young Vaughn began to hit the one he had with a stone. The boys were sitting on the ground, and when it exploded the ball entered Vaughn's head back of the right ear and lodging near the left side of the head. His legs and face were burned, as were the legs of young Simpson.

JNO. H. HARRIS

Will Overlook All Street Work For the City.

Messrs. Peach, Cain and Stewart, who were appointed at the last meeting of council to employ a man to superintend the construction of all work for the city, this morning engaged John H. Harris and fixed his compensation at \$2.50 per day.

Mr. Harris will see that all contractors live up to the plans and specifications and will have charge of the construction of culverts, laying of pavements and other city work. In addition he will see that companies and plumbers who tear open the streets repair them in the proper way.

Rapid Sale of Lots.

Lots in the East End Land company's allotment are being sold at an unprecedented rate, and over one-fourth of the entire number in the tract have been disposed of. This opportunity for making a most desirable investment or for

purchasing a home at nominal cost and on easy payments will soon be gone. The lots being sold by the East End Land company are the cheapest in price ever put on this market. See S. J. Cripps, president, or H. F. Harris, secretary. *

A Case In Court.

LISBON, Aug. 8.—[Special]—A. M. Norris, justice of the peace of Yellow Creek township, has sent to the court of common pleas a transcript of the proceedings in the case of Lida M. Rose against J. Frank Smith in which the plaintiff claims that Smith is the father of her child born May 5. An order of attachment was issued against Smith's interest in the old homestead.

A Thing to Remember.

We have remembered the Maine, we have substantially freed Cuba; let us now remember our own interests and those of humanity.—Chicago Chronicle.

The Yankee Dude'll Do.

When Cholly swung his golf stick on the links Or knocked the tennis ball across the net, With his bangs done up in cunning little kinks: When he wore the tallest collar he could get, Oh, it was the fashion then To impale him on the pen, To regard him as a being made of putty through and through! But his racket's laid away. He is roughing it today And heroically proving that the Yankee dude'll do.

When Algy, as some knight of old arrayed, Was the leading figure at the "fawncy ball," We loathed him for the silly part he played; He was set down as a monkey, that was all! Oh, we looked upon him then As unfit to class with men, As one whose heart was putty and whose brains were made of glue! But he's thrown his cane away, And he grasps a gun today, While the world beholds him, knowing that the Yankee dude'll do.

When Clarence cruised about upon his yacht Or drove out with his footman through the park, His mamma, it was generally thought, Ought to have him in her keeping after dark! Oh, we ridiculed him then, We impaled him on the pen, We thought he was effeminate, we dubbed him "Sissy" too! But he nobly marched away, He is eating pork today And heroically proving that the Yankee dude'll do.

How they hurled themselves against the angry foe In the jungle and the trenches on the hill! When the word to "Charge!" was given, every dude was on the go; He was there to die, to capture or to kill! Oh, he struck his level when Men were called upon again To preserve the ancient glory of the old red, white and blue! He has thrown his spurs away, He is wearing spurs today, And the world will please take notice that the Yankee dude'll do!

—S. E. Kiser in Cleveland Leader.

THEY ATE TOADSTOOLS

Two Children Were In a Very Bad Way,

BUT ARE MUCH BETTER TODAY

When They Reached Home Saturday Afternoon They Were Ill and Acknowledged They Had Been Eating What They Called Mushrooms.

The little sons of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Watkins, aged about four and six years, were poisoned Saturday evening by eating toadstools.

The children had spent the afternoon playing near Sheridan avenue, and when they returned to their home in West Market street were taken seriously ill. After being closely questioned they admitted they had eaten some mushrooms as they supposed.

It was at once surmised that the children had eaten toadstools instead, and Dr. W. J. Taylor was hastily summoned. When he arrived he found both of the children in an extremely dangerous condition, and gave the parents but slight hope for the recovery of the children.

The usual antidotes were administered, and after a great deal of hard labor the physician was able to pronounce the children out of danger, and today they are enjoying their usual good health.

PEOPLE COMPLAIN,

But Members of Council Listen With Patience.

The work of fencing in Avondale street and Lincoln avenue has been completed, and the councilmen have discovered that their official duties are not at all pleasant.

Residents of the two streets have raised numerous protests owing to the fact that it is now impossible for produce wagons of any kind to get to their houses. The councilmen listen patiently to their stories, but can furnish them no relief until they have sufficient money to repair the streets, as it would be extremely dangerous to open them for travel at the present time, and might mean a big damage suit to the city.

STREET RAILWAYS.

Some Old Schemes Are Being Resurrected by Correspondents.

A special from Steubenville contains the following which would be interesting if it happened to be true:

"Street railway schemes are being discussed here on account of the reported survey for 'Tom' L. Johnson and other street railway men for a line between here and Mingo Junction. This line, if built, will be extended to Toronto and then on through to connect with the Wellsville and East Liverpool street railway. There is also talk of a street railway from Steubenville to Carrollton, touching Harlem Springs and other points in both Jefferson and Carroll counties."

FLAG RAISING.

If It Rains the Crowd Can Go to the Opera House.

All the arrangements for the Carroll club flag presentation have been completed, and, weather permitting, the affair will commence at 7 o'clock. Secretary McCarron was seen late this afternoon, and said:

"The program, as published Saturday, will be carried through. Should it rain the exercises will be held in the opera house, arrangements for that part having been made this morning."

The board of education will, with others, occupy seats on the platform that was constructed for that purpose.

AN EXCELLENT CAST

Will Present the Middleman at the Grand.

The cast, who have been working hard under the direction of Mr. Durkin and Miss Bessie Ashbaugh for the presentation of the "Middleman" at the Grand Opera House tomorrow and Wednesday, have almost completed their work. The selections were well made and the play promises to be one of the best amateur performances ever witnessed in the city.

YOUNG GIRL

Was Sent to the Infirmary by the Trustees This Morning.

The township trustees this morning sent Miss D. B. Smith, aged 17 years, to the infirmary.

The young girl's parents have separated and as the mother is unable to keep her and she is not able to work, it was decided best to send her to the infirmary.

Bright and spicy—NEWS REVIEW.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—George Bramer, of this city, spent yesterday in Steubenville visiting his parents.

—Mrs. Elkins, of West End, left this morning for Columbus. She will remain there several weeks with friends.

—E. L. Arbuckle and Jacob Moren, of Shippingport, returned home this morning after spending yesterday in the city.

—Miss Tillie Rowe left for Atlantic City, this morning, where she will remain several weeks spending her vacation.

—C. A. Bergman, Louis Cohen, James Probert and William McLaughlin, of Salem, yesterday were the guests of E. L. Cohen.

MILLIONS OF BUSHEL

Of Coal Have Passed the City Since Saturday.

Since Saturday afternoon when the river reached its highest stage of the present rise, over 50 boats have passed this port, going south. Never before in the past two years has so much coal been sent out in so short a time.

Saturday's shipment of 5,750,000 bushels and yesterday's of 2,000,000 bushels bring the total to nearly 8,000,000 bushels. These figures are remarkable for the fact that only a stage was reached which permitted the shipment of barges and flats. Larger shipments have left Pittsburg, but not on a barge stage.

Some boats which passed down Saturday, yesterday and today:

Little Dick, Dick Fulton, Sam Brown, Mariner, Enterprise, John Moren, Belle McGowan, Sam Clark, James Moren, George Cook, John C. Fisher, Cruiser, Charles Brown, J. C. Risher, Tom Lysle, B. D. Wood, Joseph B. Williams, Voyager, Tom Rees No. 2, Tornado, Fallie, Stella Moren, Ed Roberts, J. K. Davidson, Harry T. Jones, Dave Wood, Fred Wilson, Hawk, Acorn, Coal City, Advance, Charley Clark, Joseph Walton, Relief, I. N. Bunton No. 2, Hunter No. 2, George Shiras, Bertha, Delta, Hornet No. 2, Monterey, Robert Jenkins, Pittsburg, Olivette, Volunteer.

The Virginia and Avalon will be down tonight, and the Kanawha tomorrow night. The Queen City will be up tomorrow, and the Keystone State next Sunday.

The highest mark registered at the wharf was 10.6 feet, but today the river fell and the marks registered 8.2 feet.

LIVED HERE TWENTY YEARS.

Mrs. Ellen Durber Died at an Early Hour Today.

Mrs. Ellen Durber died at an early hour this morning at her home in Lincoln avenue aged 71 years. Deceased leaves two brothers, Jethro and Holland Manley and one sister, Mrs. Freeman, to mourn her loss.

She had been a resident of the city for 20 years and was well and favorably known. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock from St. Stephen's church. Reverend Jones officiating. Interment at Spring Grove.

The Markets.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—[Special]—The markets today were very quiet, and closed as follows:

September wheat opened at 68c; highest, 68½c; closed at 66½c.

December wheat opened at 66½c; highest, 67c; lowest, 65¼c; closed at 65¼c.

September corn opened at 33½c; highest, 33¾c; lowest, 32¾c; closed at 33¼c.

December corn opened 33¼, highest 33¾, lowest 33¼, closed 33¼.

September oats opened 21¼, highest 21¼, lowest 20¾, closed 21.

September pork opened \$9.00, highest \$9.02, lowest \$8.75, closed \$8.87.

Lard opened \$5.32, highest, \$5.32, lowest \$5.15-87, closed \$5.15-87.

Side ribs opened \$5.20-22, highest \$5.20, lowest \$5.12-15, closed \$5.12.

DROPPED DEAD AT WORK

Mrs. Lucas Was Recovering From Typhoid Fever.

IT HAPPENED SUNDAY MORNING

The Remains Will Be Taken to Her Former Home in Virginia For Interment—Deceased Lived in Eighth Street, and Leaves Seven Children.

Mrs. Kingsley Lucas died at her home in Eighth street yesterday. Deceased leaves a husband and seven children to mourn her loss.

The remains will be sent by boat this evening to Bellville, Wood county, W. Va., for interment.

Deceased was taken ill several weeks ago with typhoid fever and did not recover her usual good health, but was able to be around the house although suffering somewhat with malaria.

Yesterday morning she did not appear to be any worse than usual and began her customary labor of doing the housework. She was busy at work when without warning she dropped to the floor.

The children summoned the neighbors and she was carried to a bed and physician summoned, but the lady had breathed her last before he arrived. The husband was attending services at the campground, and was at once summoned home.

The funeral of the little child of Mr. and Mrs. Earl took place this morning. Interment at Riverview.

The remains of Thomas Cooper were this afternoon laid to rest in Spring Grove cemetery.

The Middleman.

Tuesday and Wednesday, Aug. 9 and 10, the great potters' play, the "Middleman," will be presented in its entirety at the opera house. The play is a masterpiece of pathos and humor from the pen of Arthur Jones as played by E. S. Willard, of London, Eng., and can be seen a dozen times without losing any of its charm. It deals exclusively with pottery life, and for this reason alone should awaken the interest of the citizens of East Liverpool. The plot lingers on the recovery of a lost art and depicts the struggles of a genius (Cyrus Blinkarm) to discover it.

One of the most interesting features of the play is the kiln shed in the third act in which two kilns are used. This scene has been specially painted for the occasion, the models used being two kilns from McNicol's pottery. It is impossible to describe the beauty and grandeur of this play. One must see it before he can fully appreciate its worth.

It is hoped that our potters and citizens in general will avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing the grand presentation of the "Middleman" as it is a chance that may never occur again. Ladies and children are particularly invited to attend the beautiful play.

Arrangements have been made with the street railway company to furnish cars at the conclusion of each performance for the convenience of persons residing in Wellsville, East End and the campground. Reserved seats on sale at Reed's drug store. Prices, 15, 25 and 35c.

FOR SALE.

Lady's bicycle. It has been used but little, and is the greatest bargain ever offered. Inquire at once at the News Review.

The Pittsburg Grocery,

Cor. Second and Washington Sts.

H. SOHN

has started a first-class grocery and produce house, at the corner of Second and Washington streets, where he will handle all kinds of groceries at the lowest prices in the city.

Here Are a Few Prices.

Standard flour, per sack.....55c
Armour's washing powder, 5c packages, two for..... 5c
Lenox soap, ten bars for.....25c
Ginger snaps, lunch biscuits and oyster crackers, per lb..... 5c

Cor. Second and Washington.

WANTED—Experienced dining room girl. Inquire S. J. Martin, Broadway.

A Roman Chair

For \$1.98.

Do you know what a Roman Chair is?

Lots of people don't, as they are not at all common, but they are a very unique, handsome and graceful odd, parlor piece.

As they have neither back nor front they are suitable for any part of the room, and are specially adapted for window seats.

Hitherto they have been so high priced as to bar them out, but the other day we got a chance of a lot at a price that allows us to sell them at only \$1.98 each.

WE HAVE NO PICTURE

---we wish we had---they are too new a style for the cuts to be made yet, but we have filled our east window and invite you to see this Graceful, Handsome, Mahogany finished, Beautifully upholstered

NEW SEAT.

They are bound to be popular at the price; so if you want one you'll have to hurry.

There are still

SOME REMNANTS of OIL CLOTHS and MATTINGS

remaining; so if you want them at 2-3 the Regular price don't delay, as this is the last week of our

CLEARANCE SALE.

THE S. G. HARD CO
THE BIG STORE

SAME OLD CHARGES

Took a Number of Citizens Before the Mayor.

WERE DRUNK AND DISORDERLY

It Was Lively Saturday Night, and Some Men Fell Into the Net Spread by Chief Johnson and His Men—Sentences Imposed Today.

Mayor Bough this morning had many cases to dispose of, and all morning he was a busy man. A number of arrests were made on Saturday night, but several were released soon after they were locked up. Others were released yesterday and this morning. A total of seven cases was disposed of.

Samuel Shaffer was having much trouble on the Horn switch near Franklin street last Tuesday evening and soon he was fighting. Information was made against him, and Saturday Officer McMillan was given the warrant for his arrest. He was brought to city hall where a charge of disorderly conduct and fighting was awaiting him. He pleaded guilty and the mayor lost no time in telling him his fine was \$6.60. He paid and left.

Thad McGovern, early Saturday night, commenced to load up on intoxicating liquors, and he was soon enjoying himself. At the corner of Third and Broadway he made a diligent search for trouble and Officers White and When threw the net over him. He soon sobered up and the mayor told him if he had \$6.60 he could go. He went.

John Burns, presumably from Scotland, was another who fell by the wayside Saturday night. He was sleeping, as only he could, in the clay yard of the Brunt pottery when Officer When saw him. He was awakened and it was found he could not walk to the jail. He was soon sober enough to be given a hearing, and pleaded guilty to being drunk and was fined \$6.60. He was released.

Harry Walser was taken to jail in the patrol, Saturday night, under the supervision of Officer Grim. He was very drunk, and the mayor thought a fine of \$6.60, this morning, would be sufficient to cover his offense. He paid up and went away a happy man.

Henry Palmer was acting very disorderly in Sixth street, near Mulberry, Saturday night, and Officer When thought he would be better off if he was in jail. He told the officer how it all happened, and put up security for his appearance today.

Thomas Amos, who was arrested on Saturday by Chief Johnson on a charge preferred against him by Mrs. Feustel, of Broadway, was to appear today, according to the arrangement of Saturday afternoon.

A woman who is very nervous called at city hall, this morning, and for a time made matters lively. She lives in Third street with her parents, and nothing was thought of the complaint she made.

Settled Without a Hearing.

The case against Homer Davis for non-support, filed last week by his wife, and to have been heard this evening in the court of Squire Hill, was this morning withdrawn, the parties having reached an amicable settlement out of court.

MUSICAL UNION LOCAL NO. 77.

Board and local meets Wednesday, August 10, at Manley's band room. Important business. E. B. GOULD, Secretary.

Here From Akron.

Charles Shenkle, of Akron, spent yesterday in the city visiting W. T. McCain.

James Ackley, of Akron, is in the city visiting friends.

Breaking a Law.

There is some complaint in regard to residents of Eighth street burning paper in the street. The ordinance strictly prohibits the burning of paper in the streets.

Excursion to Silver Lake.

The C. M. B. A. lodge will run an excursion to Silver Lake, Tuesday, Aug. 9. Everybody invited. Rate \$1.25 for adults; 65c for children.

MONEY FOR SOLDIERS.

As was announced in the News Review several days ago, contributions for the Red Cross society will be received at this office.

C. M. B. A. excursion trains will leave Silver Lake at 7:30 p. m., Liverpool time, which will insure an early arrival home.

ROOSEVELT WAS WOUNDED.

Rough Rider Says a Piece of Shell Struck His Colonel's Hand.

It was found out recently that Colonel Roosevelt really possesses that which Mr. Croker says any man running for governor this fall will need—the evidence that he was wounded in battle. The story was told by a private in Colonel Roosevelt's regiment, who is now in the hospital at Governors island. It was at San Juan hill. Roosevelt and some other officers were standing together in a little clearing on the slope of the hill. Bullets were flying, and finally a fragment of shell struck Colonel Roosevelt on the back of the left hand.

It was a glancing blow and simply scraped the flesh. The wound bled profusely. Colonel Roosevelt whipped out his handkerchief, bound it around his hand and said: "Well, that's the first one. They'll have to do better than that next time." "Just as he said that," continued the rough rider, "a young officer standing near him was killed by a Spaniard up in the top of one of the trees. The same sharpshooter picked off several of our men before he was killed by a private of the Twenty-fourth infantry, one of the colored regiments.

"About that time I was sent up into the trenches. Oh, but it was hot! After I'd been there for some time I was relieved to go back to take a little rest. On the way I met Colonel Roosevelt. He noticed me and asked: 'Where have you been, my boy? Up in the trenches? It's hot as the devil up there, isn't it? Now, I'll tell you what to do. You go back there and tell my cook to make you some good coffee and give you a bite to eat. We can't spare any good men, and they must have enough to eat. Go along now.' I tell you, you can fight for a man like that. What's good enough for you is good enough for him. He'd give up his own blanket to make one of his men comfortable."—New York Sun.

DISPOSAL OF OUR ISLANDS.

Governor Bradley Is Opposed to the Acquisition of Foreign Territory.

Governor William O. Bradley of Kentucky recently declined to give a signed statement of his view of the peace negotiations, but said: "You may quote me as saying Spain should be compelled to pay every dollar of the expense of this war. That we should acquire commercial advantages in all the countries and colonies under her control and coaling stations for our ships admits of no argument. We should not, in the midst of our triumphs, however significant, be overcome with the glamour of conquest or inordinate desire for the acquisition of terri-



GOVERNOR WILLIAM O. BRADLEY.

tory. Monarchies and empires may and will engage in war to bring other countries into subjugation in order to fill their coffers and add to their territory. This is but the natural outgrowth of their antecedents and teachings.

"A republic founded on the bedrock of liberty, with the declaration that all men are born free and equal and that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, cannot engage in the conquest of other lands. The acquisition of foreign territory means the formation of a standing army in every country so acquired and the building of a navy to hold the territory in subjugation. It means taxation, a strongly centralized government and the opportunity—yes, the probability—of measuring arms with the combined nations of the world. It means troublesome entanglements and complications. That the hand should be taken from the throat of starving Cubans and a stable government given the people of Cuba is justified alike by every principle of religion and morals. But when this is done, as it may be by treaty adjustment, all has been accomplished that is necessary and proper."—New York Journal.

Buried at Santiago.

"Few students of Napoleonic history," says the London Chronicle, "are aware that Dr. Automarchi, who attended upon Napoleon I during his last illness at St. Helena, is buried in the cemetery at Santiago de Cuba. He had a brother living in that island, and after the emperor's death proceeded thither and lived at Santiago, exercising his skill as an oculist gratuitously among the poor. After his death in 1825 a public monument was erected to his memory in the local cemetery."



A Beautiful Present

FREE for a few months to all users of the celebrated ELASTIC STARCH, (Flat Iron Brand). To induce you to try this brand of starch, so that you may find out for yourself that all claims for its superiority and economy are true, the makers have had prepared, at great expense, a series of

GAME PLAQUES

exact reproductions of the \$10,000 originals by Muville, which will be given you ABSOLUTELY FREE by your grocer on conditions named below. These Plaques are 40 inches in circumference, are free of any suggestion of advertising whatever, and will ornament the most elegant apartment. No manufacturing concern ever before gave away such valuable presents to its customers. They are not for sale at any price, and can be obtained only in the manner specified. The subjects are:

American Wild Ducks, American Pheasant, English Quail, English Snipe.

The birds are handsomely embossed and stand out natural as life. Each Plaque is bordered with a band of gold.

ELASTIC STARCH

has been the standard for 25 years.

TWENTY-TWO MILLION packages of this brand were sold last year. That's how good it is.

ASK YOUR DEALER

to show you the plaques and tell you about Elastic Starch. Accept no substitute.

How To Get Them:

All purchasers of three 10 cent or six 5 cent packages of Elastic Starch (Flat Iron Brand), are entitled to receive from their grocer one of these beautiful Game Plaques free. The plaques will not be sent by mail. They can be obtained only from your grocer.

Every Grocer Keeps Elastic Starch.

Do not delay. This offer is for a short time only.

REDUCED FARES

To Various Points via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines as indicated in the following paragraphs. Although concessions in fare are authorized for meetings of certain Orders, tickets may be obtained by any person whether a member of the order or interested in the event. The reduced rates will be open to everybody.

To Saratoga, N. Y.—August 1st and 2d, account Young People's Christian Union, U. P. Church. Return limit August 10th, with privilege to extend until August 31st.

To Indianapolis, Ind.—August 8th, and 9th for L. A. W. National Meet. Return limit August 15th.

To Richmond, Ind.—August 19th and 20th, 3000 returning until August 28th, account Society of Friends Conference.

To Indianapolis, Ind.—August 20th, 21st and 22d for Knights of Pythias Grand Encampment and Supreme Lodge Session. Return limit August 30th, with privilege to extend until September 10th.

To Cincinnati, Ohio.—September 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, for the G. A. R. National Encampment. Good returning until September 13th, with privilege of extension until October 2d.

To Pittsburgh, Pa.—October 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, good returning until October 17th, account Knights Templar Triennial Conclave. Return limit may be extended until October 31st.

During the excursion season special rates will also be in effect via Pennsylvania Lines for special and local events. For particular information please apply to the nearest Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines or address J. K. Dillon, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Summer in Colorado.

Colorado is particularly inviting as a summer haven. The climate is remarkable for its invigorating effect, and the state is rich in grand scenery and points of interest where a vacation may be pleasantly spent. Special arrangements are being made for the entertainment of visitors who are this season expected to be attracted to the seclusion and quiet of the Rockies and the hills and canyons of that great wonderland.

Colorado today is nearer home than in former years. The fast schedules of the Pennsylvania route and connecting lines bring the centennial state within easy reach, and the cost of a trip thither is no longer a luxury. The special low rate tourist tickets over the Pennsylvania lines places the cost for transportation within the limit of the usual allowance for vacation trips. For special information about rates, time of trains and other details please apply to nearest Pennsylvania lines ticket agent or address J. K. Dillon, D. P. agt., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Summer havens.

Illustrated information about America's popular summer resorts is being distributed by passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania Lines. It includes descriptions of leading places of summer sojourn along the ocean, in the mountains of the east, and in the lake region and Northern Michigan, all of which are within easy reach over the Pennsylvania route. For a copy please apply to the nearest Pennsylvania lines ticket agent, or address your requests to J. K. Dillon, district passenger agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Change the Schedule.

A change in the schedule of passenger trains on the Pennsylvania lines went into effect Sunday, June 26. Under the new schedule the time of trains at East Liverpool, O., is as follows: Depart for the west at 12:30, 7:20, 9 a. m., 2:49 and 6:14 p. m. Depart for the east at 4:01, 6:57, 11:07 a. m., 3:20 and 7 p. m.

Read the NEWS REVIEW for news.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	3:35	3:37	3:39	3:41	3:59
Pittsburgh	15:45	11:30	11:40	11:50	17:30
Rochester	6:40	2:15	5:25	11:50	8:25
Beaver	6:45	2:20	5:31	11:55	8:30
Vanport	6:50	2:25	5:36	11:59	8:34
Industry	7:00	2:35	5:46	12:10	8:44
Cooks Ferry	7:03	2:38	5:50	12:14	8:48
Smiths Ferry	7:11	2:46	6:04	12:20	8:55
East Liverpool	7:20	2:49	6:14	12:30	9:03
Wellsville	7:33	3:00	6:28	12:40	9:15
Wellsville	7:42	3:05	6:37	12:45	
Wellsville Shop	7:46	3:09	6:41	12:50	
Yellow Creek	7:52	3:15	6:47	12:55	
Hammondsville	8:01	3:24	6:56	1:03	
Ironville	8:06	3:29	7:01	1:06	
Sallineville	8:25	3:38	7:10	1:27	
Bayard	9:09	4:10	7:42	1:20	
Alliance	9:40	4:33	7:50	1:30	
Ravenna	10:05	4:58	8:00	1:35	
Hudson	10:40	5:25	8:05	1:40	
Cleveland	12:10	6:25	8:30	4:30	
Wellsville	7:47	3:10	6:55	15:55	11:02
Wellsville Shop	7:52	3:15	6:58	15:59	11:05
Yellow Creek	7:57	3:20	7:04	16:05	11:10
Port Homer	8:03	3:26	7:09	16:09	11:15
Empire	8:10	3:33	7:14	16:17	11:21
Elliottsville	8:17	3:39	7:18	16:21	11:23
Toronto	8:21	3:43	7:23	16:30	11:28
Costonia	8:28	3:49	7:30	16:37	11:35
Staubenville	8:44	4:00	7:45	16:51	11:45
Mingo Jc.	8:51	4:07	7:53	17:05	11:53
Brilliant	8:58	4:14	8:00	17:12	12:01
Rush Run	9:07	4:23	8:09	17:24	12:10
Portland	9:14	4:30	8:15	17:30	12:16
Yorkville	9:19	4:35	8:20	17:37	12:21
Martins Ferry	9:32	4:45	8:28	17:52	12:30
Bridgeport	9:40	4:50	8:35	17:58	12:35
Bellaire	9:52	5:05	8:45	18:10	12:45

Eastward.	3:40	3:36	3:38	3:40	4:5
Bellaire	14:45	11:00	14:45	11:00	2:45
Bridgeport	4:53	9:09	4:54	11:10	2:50
Martins Ferry	5:01	9:15	5:02	11:15	2:55
Yorkville	5:10	9:24	5:11	11:24	3:00
Portland	5:15	9:29	5:16	11:29	3:05
Rush Run	5:20	9:33	5:21	11:33	3:10
Brilliant	5:28	9:41	5:29	11:41	3:18
Mingo Jc.	5:35	9:48	5:36	11:48	3:25
Staubenville	5:44	9:56	5:45	11:56	3:30
Costonia	5:54	10:02	5:55	12:02	3:35
Toronto	6:07	10:17	6:08	12:17	3:42
Elliottsville	6:13	10:23	6:14	12:23	3:48
Empire	6:18	10:28	6:19	12:28	3:53
Port Homer	6:20	10:31	6:21	12:31	3:57
Yellow Creek	6:26	10:37	6:27	12:37	4:04
Wellsville Shop	6:31	10:42	6:32	12:42	4:10
Wellsville	6:35	10:50	6:36	12:46	4:15
Wellsville	7:42	3:10	6:55	15:55	11:02
Wellsville Shop	7:46	3:15	6:58	15:59	11:05
Yellow Creek	7:52	3:20	7:04	16:05	11:10
Hammondsville	8:01	3:24	7:09	16:09	11:15
Ironville	8:06	3:29	7:14	16:17	11:21
Sallineville	8:25	3:38	7:10	16:21	11:23
Bayard	9:09	4:10	7:42	16:30	11:28
Alliance	9:40	4:33	7:50	16:37	11:35
Ravenna	10:05	4:58	8:00	16:41	11:40
Hudson	11:02	5:25	8:05	16:51	11:50
Cleveland	12:10	6:25	8:30	17:05	12:00
Wellsville	6:45	10:57	6:51	3:10	3:50
East Liverpool	6:57	11:07	7:00	3:20	4:01
Smiths Ferry	7:07	11:18	7:08	3:30	4:12
Cooks Ferry	7:11	11:24	7:12	3:35	4:20
Industry	7:25	11:30	7:26	3:40	4:25
Vanport	7:34	11:40	7:35	3:50	4:35
Beaver	7:40	11:45	7:41	3:55	4:40
Rochester	7:50	11:50	7:51	4:00	4:45
Pittsburgh	8:50	12:40	8:50	5:10	5:40

Pullman Sleeping Cars are run on Nos. 341 and 342, and Parlor Cars on Nos. 337 and 338 between Pittsburgh and Cleveland via Yellow Creek and Alliance. No. 336 connects at Rochester for New Castle, Jamestown, Youngstown, Niles, Warren, Ashtabula and intermediate stations. No. 340 for Erie, Ashtabula and intermediate stations.

Nos. 335 and 337 connect at Bayard for New Philadelphia, and stations on Tuscarawas Branch. Nos. 340 and 340 connect with Nos. 335 and 337 at Wellsville.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent. 6-26-88. H. PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.



Is Your Head Clear? Do you feel a boundless energy in your blood? You can have these and renewed vitality by taking a dose of Paragon Tea before retiring. For situation cured, 25 cents for one month's treatment. All druggists. Send 2 cents stamp for sample. S. E. FEIL & CO., Cleveland, O.

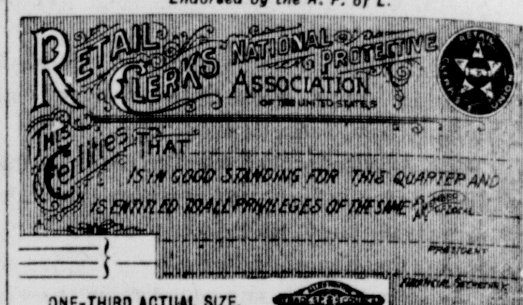
UNION LABELS.

It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others?

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working hours, and union labor employed.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card. Ask for it when making your purchases. Endorsed by the A. F. of L.



ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE.

COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER.

Good only during months named in lower left hand corner and when properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' union is the national head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. Look for the above design stamped on the sole of every pair of boots or shoes you buy.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.

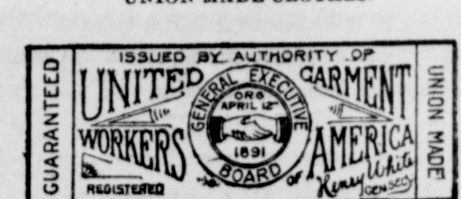


The Journeymen Tailor's Label is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen.

UNION MADE HATS.

This Label is about an inch and a half square, and is printed on buff-colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

UNION MADE CLOTHES.

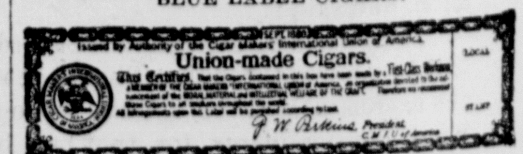


You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.

BICYCLE LABEL.

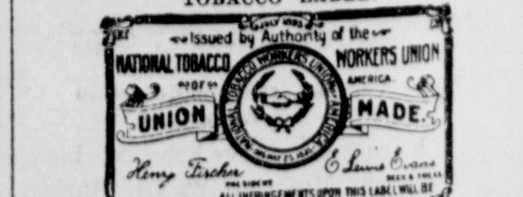
"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." You will endorse the "Golden Rule" by buying and riding bicycles bearing this Label. The colors are as follows: The Union shield is in red, white and blue, on a background of pea green, bordered by gold. The Label will be placed on the upper front side of the tube that receives the seat post.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color.

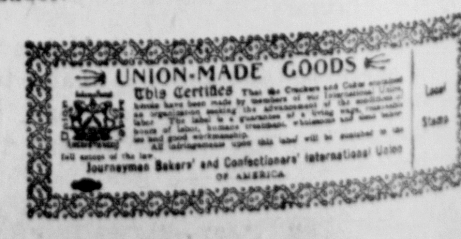
TOBACCO LABEL.



The above Label, printed on blue paper, will be found on all plug tobacco and on the wrappers of chewing tobacco manufactured in union tobacco factories.

UNION BREAD AND CRACKERS.

This is a full size facsimile of the Label of the Bakers' and Confectioners' union. It is printed on fine white paper and is pasted on each loaf of union-made bread. It is as made under fair and wholesome conditions, and in clean and healthy bakeries. Following is the confectioners' and cracker Label:



SOME PHASES OF WAR.

Rev. Peter MacQueen's Impressions Gained at the Front.

AFTERMATH OF SANTIAGO'S FALL.

Says He Did Not Find Any Humane or Moral Side of War—But the American Soldier Has Both and Proved It Well in the Days of Trial—Singing Hymns at Night—Men Shared Rations and Canteens With the Refugees, Even When They Were Themselves Suffering For Food and Medicines.

When General Miles went to Cuba, the Rev. Peter MacQueen, a Congregational clergyman of Somerville, Mass., went with him to study certain phases of war. He saw the last fighting at Santiago and helped care for the wounded. He returned from Cuba on the Concho and has given the New York Herald some of the impressions gained at the front.

"When we left Santiago," said the Rev. Mr. MacQueen, "the American army was resting among the beautiful hills beyond the city. Into this land of sunny days and starry nights came our 20,000 soldiers to dash themselves against the fury of Spain. La Guasima, 'the thorn,' was a fit name for the first hard struggle. A thorny set were these same Spaniards—4,000 there might be, or 10,000, we did not know. All the paths were filled with men, and in the palms, the queen trees of Cuba, the sharpshooters lurked. Lanes that before were wet with dew now dripped with blood, and the streams so sweet and pure before were black with mud and poisoned with the dead. The whole seductive land became a remorseless jail, strong as death and cruel as the grave.

"This is where Captain Llewellyn was," said Corporal Ritchie of the rough riders to me a few days after the battle of Guasimas as he showed me the trampled grass. "Here Richard Harding Davis stood and discovered the Spaniards on yonder hill," I cried, pointing across to the hill so nobly taken by the Tenth colored cavalry. "What did you think of Mr. Davis?" I asked. "He was the coolest man I ever saw under fire," replied the corporal. We walked into the underbrush a little way. Presently we found stacks of Mauser cartridges. "Pace off the distance to our front lines," the corporal directed. I did so. It was 45 yards. I told Colonel Roosevelt this. He said he found some dead Spaniards there, but did not suspect they came so near. I then plainly asked the colonel if he was ambuscaded. "No; most emphatically, no," he answered. "You can state that with all emphasis. The battle was most scientific on both sides. The Spaniards could have selected no other place so well fitted for resistance, but we knew they were there and were thoroughly prepared."

"I went to Cuba to study the humane and moral sides of war. There are more aches in Siberia and more icebergs in Santiago than there are of humane and moral sides in war. You read of the incredible valor of our men as they broke like living avalanches on the blockhouse and the trench. Go with me to the fever hospitals of Siboney or walk the road past El Pozo and mark the furrows where dead men lie, or pass 'Bloody Bend' July 1, 1898, and put your head among the grass where blue eyed, beardless boys babble about their mothers and where the blood that runs out from our soldiers' breasts stains a locket and a tress of woman's hair.

"Two regiments that did some good fighting and showed instances of rare personal bravery were the Second Massachusetts and the Seventy-first New York. General Lawton told me that the Second Massachusetts fought gallantly at El Caney. 'But,' he continued, 'I had to retire them early in the day. Their antiquated Springfield rifles and the black powder were no match for the Mauser, a weapon which loads five cartridges at a time, uses smokeless powder, kills at 4,000 yards and is one of the most destructive instruments known to modern warfare. Tell the people of Massachusetts and New York—and tell them that General Lawton says so—that to send men into battle equipped as the Seventy-first New York and Second Massachusetts were is nothing but murder and assassination. If I had ordered the Second Massachusetts to charge at El Caney, they would have been massacred, and scarcely one man in the regiment would have been spared."

"The general's brow contracted, and he was most calm and emphatic. Of the Seventy-first New York I heard that they did splendid work in the trenches the night of July 2, when the enemy made the sortie.

"General Wheeler is writing a book. In this book he will say:

"In regard to the difference between regulars and volunteers, we must be fair, just and honest in this matter. Many of the volunteers left positions with large salaries and comfortable and luxurious homes to serve their country. They were self sacrificing; they were brave; they were chivalrous. But truth compels me to say that for effectiveness in battle they could not be expected to equal trained soldiers. The regular army officers and men had been trained to estimate distances by the eye and to

adjust their sights with great precision; consequently when they went into action every man was an expert marksman, and they used their rifles with most marvelous accuracy."

"It is touching to see the regulars get some of the American newspapers, read of how redoubt after redoubt was taken by the volunteers and scarcely any mention was made of the regular army. How disappointed and disgusted they were! One captain turned to me and said, 'Depend upon it, the truth will be told when history is written.'

"Illness has decimated the army much more than Mausers, and our men shudder to think what would have happened had the Spaniards held out ten days more. No words can describe the hunger and misery after the battles when some of the men had no tents, no food, no blankets. Many men went 48 hours on ten hard tack and a little water, and up to and after the surrender the men suffered everything from hunger and want of medical supplies. If you asked for quinine from the regimental doctor, he would dole it out to you as a miser does gold. Yet you never asked a soldier for half of his hard tack and got refused. His canteen was yours in the heat of tropic days, and you could share his blanket anywhere at any time of night.

"I said there is no humane side to war per se, but there is a grand moral and humane side to the American soldier. There is a great deal of true religion, too, in camp. One could tell the Catholic boys by the little lockets they carry around their necks, and all the boys could sing hymns when they tried. One night I well recall before the surrender. The band of the First Illinois on a hill above us played 'The Star Spangled Banner,' then a band beyond took it up, and it passed five miles along the line—grand Saxon tune displacing airs of old Castile. After a few moments' silence one of the 'riders' started 'Way Down Upon the Wabash.' One line was very pretty, 'The moon is soft and fair upon the Wabash, from the hills there comes the scent of new mown hay.' 'Great heavens,' I said to Captain Luna, 'what recollections that must bring to them among these stenchful trenches!'

"Then they sang 'Sweet Rosy O'Grady.' Finally somebody started 'Nearer, My God, to Thee.' The boys sang it through, every word. Two or three hymns were sung, the lads, with splendid voices, making the little hills rejoice. They seemed to know the words and tunes so well that I remarked to Arizona Sam, 'These boys know hymns pretty well, Sam.' 'Parson,' said Sam, eying me condescendingly, 'them yer fellers has got good memories. It's a long time since any o' that lot heard them hymns in church, and ez fur religion, if you want to know, them boys needs tobacco a great deal more than they needs hymnbooks.'

"It was those Arizona men that young Bert McMillan, son of Commissioner McMillan of New York, joined. I saw many of his letters to his father, in which he shows the true man and soldier. In one letter he says he did not wish to join the New York millionaires, but rather these cowboys, for, he said, they were perhaps rough outside, but true blue from stem to stern. When one reads this boy's letter where he tells his father how he bagged two Spaniards in a fight and how next morning he kissed his mother's picture, read the old Bible and prayed for them at home, one feels the days of chivalry and honor have not passed. A New Mexico 'rider' told me of Bert McMillan: 'He wa'n't a robust looking chap, but he could shoot well, and he wa'n't soon turned. He was one of the first to get to the top o' the hill.'

"The sufferings of the refugees at El Caney were frightful. A Spaniard offered \$100 in American gold for 100 pounds of flour. One woman I saw gave a soldier a gold bracelet for two hard tack. Many a time a bottle of wine sold for a hard tack and a machete for a mouthful of meat. I gave a woman who had diamond rings and a cashmere shawl a spoonful of porridge. She ate with dignity, but evident starvation. I did not get her bracelet. Soldiers gave away their breakfast. It was an awful spectacle of misery—old, young, rich, poor, white, black, yellow, red—a terrible mosaic of misery. It ended as all things terrene must.

"There would not be nearly so much fever if the men were treated rightly. There was and is an alarming want of food, delicacies and medicines in the army of occupation. I saw General Ludlow and General Wood and Colonel Roosevelt, all within the space of an hour, come to Clara Barton at the pier where she was unloading her stores from the State of Texas and simply beg of her for cornmeal and rice, milk and a few dried fruits. 'Our men are sick,' they said, 'and more will be sick.' Miss Barton helped them all. But when they had gone she said to me, 'If the American commissary cannot send in food in time of peace to a handful of men what could it do with an army as large as that we had in the civil war?'

"Even the iron will of Theodore Roosevelt was shattered when he, half ill himself, sat on the stump of a cocoa nut tree as I bade him goodbye. He had 121 men ill out of 430, and 25 men ill in one company of 50 men. 'If we were hemmed in by the enemy,' he gloomily remarked, 'or if we were making a last stand for national existence, we could bear it and more without complaint. But we are in a land of peace and be-

hind us the great America, with granaries bursting with every kind of food, and I cannot buy at any price food or delicacies for my sick men.'

"I thought the climate of Santiago delightful and left the sweet green country with regret. The city was peaceful, and our soldiers went about the streets chatting with the soldiers of Alfonso XIII. Our rulers in Santiago would allow no indignities to be heaped on a conquered foe. Under the stars and stripes the weakest is protected, the strongest must obey. The Cubans sometimes scowled. Even the Americans sometimes could be heard saying: 'This isn't much of a surrender. These Spaniards are having a better time than we.' But it was McKinley's master stroke. He who bends above the fallen stands erect."

OUR NEW TERRITORY.

Governor Lord Thinks Porto Rico Should Be Retained, but Not Philippines.

"Believing that Porto Rico must capitulate to our army, I think our government should retain that island as a permanent part of its territory," said Governor W. P. Lord of Oregon recently. "We need it as a coaling station for our warships and merchantmen. Our war with Spain is proving an educator. It has demonstrated that coaling stations are indispensable to our extending commerce as well as to the defense of our country. Assuming that the United States is destined in the course of events to take a conspicuous part in industrial and business activities, it behooves our government to secure and establish coaling stations in all parts of the world with the view of supplying fuel for our merchantmen in times of peace and our warships in times of war. The demands of a growing commerce and a navy proportionate in size to protect it make this duty imperative upon the part of our government."

"I do not believe that it will be desirable to retain possession of Cuba or the Philippine islands further than to secure coaling stations. It should be said that Cuba occupies a somewhat different relation to us than the Philippine islands on account of her proximity to our shores. For this reason questions may arise which should require us to



GOVERNOR WILLIAM P. LORD.

deal with Cuba from a different standpoint than the Philippines. I do not forget that the extent of our authority under the resolution of congress is to expel Spain from the island and establish for its people a stable government. Our mission is not the acquisition of territory, but if, after keeping our pledge to drive out Spanish authority and establish a permanent government, the Cubans should prove to be incapable of maintaining such government and should subject the island to misrule and devastation it would become the plain duty of our government to interfere and take permanent possession of it. Of course it must be understood that conditions may arise which might render it necessary to retain Cuba and the Philippine islands as a permanent part of our possessions. When these conditions shall arise, if their proper determination shall require the annexation of Cuba or the Philippines or both our people will be equal to the occasion and will not shirk its responsibilities."—Chicago Record.

The Only Real Strategist.

Camara was the only real strategist. By going into the Suez canal he was about as far as he could get from either Schley or Dewey, and he will return to Spain triumphant. Thus it is seen that even Spain has an occasional genius.—Pittsburg Times.

PEACE THOUGHTS.

"Beware the Greeks bearing gifts"—and beware Spaniards who talk "negotiations."—Boston Journal.

If Spain has had enough, let her quit. Then we will arrange the obsequies and merely send her the bill.—Pittsburg Times.

The attitude of the powers suggests a suspicion on their part that Uncle Sam is about to cut a watermelon.—Philadelphia Ledger.

It is just possible that Spain is trying the Fitzsimmons trick of falling on one knee to gain time.—Philadelphia North American.

The United States may not keep her territorial conquests, but Spain cannot remain on the western hemisphere.—Wichita (Kan.) Beacon.

THIRTEEN TO THREE

Liverpool Went Down Before Rochester.

DID NOT HAVE A GOOD TEAM

Were Not Confident of Victory When They Left Home—Winnie Mercer Only Lasted One Inning Against Cleveland. Some Other Baseball News.

The Rochester club had but little trouble Saturday afternoon in defeating the patched local team and the contest was very much onesided. The score:

R. H. E.
Rochester...0 5 0 0 3 0 2 3 *—13 10 3
Liverpool...1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—3 6 9

Two base hits—Winters, Gilleland, Darragh. Three base hits—Darragh, Kulm. Home runs—Webb. Stolen bases—Godwin, McNicol 2. First on balls—Pearson 3, McCurran 2. Struck out—Pearson 9, McCurran 3. Passed balls—Davis 3.

John Godwin, who played short for Rochester, had one run, two putouts, one assist and one error.

Winnie Mercer Saturday only lasted one inning in the box for the Washington club against Cleveland, and in that time Cleveland had scored four runs and made three hits from his delivery.

Saturday the Toronto club defeated New Cumberland team by a score of 6 to 0. The latter club were assisted by Smurthwaite and Finch.

The Eclipse played against the Crescents at Wellsville Saturday afternoon.

One score had been made and two Wellsville men were on bases when a ball was put in left field. Liverpool declared it was foul, and Wellsville maintained it was fair, the umpire having so decided. The argument which followed ended the playing, and the Liverpool boys came home. The trouble occurred in the fourth inning.

A BEAUTIFUL SIGHT

The River Was Dotted With Lights and Flashes.

The rise in the river permitted a great many tow boats to leave Pittsburg last Saturday, and they began to pass the city late in the afternoon. When evening came they had tied to the Virginia side near Walker, while a number were close to the Ohio shore.

Almost all were provided with searchlights, and as the bright beams cut the air a beautiful sight was presented. Scores of persons, far above on the street cars, saw the exhibition, and enjoyed it. Rivermen say it was the largest fleet in years to spend the night at Walker.

ANOTHER DEAD.

The Eighth Loses a Private Through the Fever.

In the report of the dead and ill for Aug. 5 which General Shafter sent to the war department is the announcement that George W. Coleman, of the Eighth Ohio, had died of fever. His company is not given. As it is not stated that the man died of yellow fever, the presumption is that typhoid or malaria carried him away.

STRUCK A LOG.

Passengers on a Street Car Were Frightened.

This morning when an east bound street car had reached the most narrow part of the road between Jethro and Walker, it ran into a log and the passengers on the south side of the car made a general rush for the door.

The motorman managed to stop the car before it left the track, but there were some badly frightened passengers.

The Afternoon Service.

An unusually large crowd attended the services in the afternoon and listened to Rev. Sam P. Jones deliver an address from the text: "For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten son that whosoever believeth on Him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

The evening address was made by Rev. J. H. Norris. Rev. B. S. Taylor will arrive tomorrow and will take charge of the meetings.

CANCELING STAMPS.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceler. Leave your order to once.

His First Fight.

Daniel Webster, of this place, had his baptism of fire the other day. The regiment of which he is a member, defeated a force of Spaniards at Guayaino, Porto Rico, and took the town. Four Americans were wounded.

THE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.

Finest Print Shop IN EASTERN OHIO

We Print Everything.

From an Election Sticker to a 3-Sheet Poster.

HIGH GRADE COLOR PRINTING, ART CATALOGUES, EMBOSHING, HALF TONE WORK, IM. LITHOGRAPHY, IM. TYPE WRITER, &c., &c., &c.

WE AIM TO DO CAREFUL, CORRECT PRINTING, TO MAKE SOMETHING ATTRACTIVE.

OUR WORK EMBRACES CARDS, LETTER HEADS, INVOICE SHEETS, INVITATIONS, FOLDERS, CIRCULARS, BILLS, &c.

Book Work.

No matter what the size or class of job, with our facilities we can compete with the world in quality of work and price.

Our Type.

Customers may have the benefit of a large assortment of borders, ornaments, initials, etc. Every new face of type patented always finds room in our job department. None but first-class printers are employed, which means the best possible results obtainable from the material.

Our Presses.

The "Century" Pony for high grade book and half tone work (finest machine manufactured). Improved Gordons for commercial work, and a large Babcock for poster printing; presided over by a pressman late in charge of the finest presses in one of the largest printing houses in the world.

In a Nut Shell High Wages, Fine Equipment, Artistic Workmen.

Tells the Story.

THE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.

TO THE ADVERTISERS.

The Evening News Review has the largest bonafide PAID daily circulation of any paper published in East Liverpool, and the largest circulation in Wellsville of any daily paper published in East Liverpool. Keen witted and wide awake business men and advertisers will make note of these facts.

HARRY PALMER,
Owner and Manager.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

The combination prices of the NEWS REVIEW, advertisement in paper and bills from said advertisement, are cheaper than any other daily paper in the city, while the workmanship, material and inks made use of are incomparably superior to those of would-be competitors. Test the matter. We will prove the truth of our assertion.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Judge P. C. Young, of Lisbon, was in the city yesterday.

Claims committee will hold their regular meeting this evening.

The socialists of the county held a convention at Salem last Saturday.

The street sweeper was out today cleaning the principal thoroughfares.

William Hill, of Salineville, was here yesterday, the guest of his son, Squire Hill.

Hon. David Boyce will tomorrow leave the city for a stay at Chautauqua.

The work of paving the sidewalks in Pennsylvania avenue is progressing rapidly.

Elmer Albright, Henry Ashbaugh and Will Sebring, of East Palestine were in the city yesterday.

The attorneys today finished their annual vacation and their offices were opened this morning.

George W. Ashbaugh left today for an extended eastern trip in the interests of the West End Pottery company.

The heavy rain this morning did no damage, but in the hill districts many people were expecting the usual loss.

Rev. Geo. H. Vibbert spent the day in Pittsburg, but he will speak in the Diamond and at the Association tent this evening.

H. C. Bragdon has entered suit in the court of Squire Hill against F. L. Cowles for \$83.65. The case will be heard Friday.

Charles Bence left today on his wheel for Cleveland. From there he will go to Niagara Falls. He expects to spend two weeks on the trip.

Colonel Watson of the Knowles, Taylor & Knowles Pottery company, left this morning for the west. He will be gone from the city several months.

Col. H. R. Hill and family, W. B. Hill and family and George E. Davidson, who have been spending two weeks at Fernwood, returned home today.

It is said that a well known barber of the city will be married this evening. Their honeymoon will be spent at the home of the groom's parents in New York.

A small boy of the East End was taken to the campround by a friend of his father yesterday, and there was much excitement until the lad was returned.

Rumors are rife here today of a sensation in Lisbon which is said to involve some well known people. As yet the facts are unknown although there are hints of a crime.

The fire department last evening was called to Franklin street by a chimney fire. The department made a quick run, but the blaze had been extinguished before they arrived.

Rev. Father Farrel, of Cleveland, who will be the speaker at the Central school flag raising this evening, arrived in the city at noon. He is now at the home of his mother in Sixth street.

Mrs. Coburn died Saturday night at her home about one mile north of the city from consumption, aged 25 years. The funeral took place this afternoon from the residence, and interment was made at the Long's Run cemetery.

A common pleas judge of Delaware county has ruled that the county fish and game wardens are holding office without warrant of the constitution. He claims that since they are county offices, the occupants should be elected by the people.

This morning while the workmen, who are improving the Wellsville road, were blasting, a large rock came tumbling down and lodged so close to the street railway track that cars were unable to pass and passengers were transferred for some time before the track could be cleared.

DOOLEY IS IN DOUBT.

HE IS SORELY PUZZLED ABOUT THE PHILIPPINES.

Cannot Make Up His Mind About Their Disposition—Would Let Admiral Dewey Solve the Problem if He Was the President—Says It Is a Curious Country.

"I know what I'd do if I was Mack," said Mr. Hennessy. "I'd h'ist a flag over th' Ph'lippeens, an I'd take in th' whole lot iv thim."

"An yet," said Mr. Dooley, "'tis not more than two months since ye l'arned whether they were islands or canned goods. Ye'er back yard is so small that ye'er cow can't turn r-round without buttin th' wood shed off th' premises, an ye wudden't go out to th' stockyards without takin out a policy on ye'er life. Suppose ye was standin at th' corner iv State sthreet an Archey r-road, wud ye know what car to take to get to th' Ph'lippeens? If ye'er son Packy was to ask ye where th' Ph'lippeens is, cud ye give him anny good idea wether they was in Rooshia or jus' wist iv th' thracks?"

"Mebbe I cudden't," said Mr. Hennessy haughtily, "but I'm f'r takin thim in annyhow."

"So might I be," said Mr. Dooley, "if I cud on'y get me mind on it. Wan iv th' worst things about this here war is th' way it's makin puzzles f'r our poor, tired heads. Whin I wint into it, I thought all I'd have to do was to set up here behind th' bar with a good tin cint see-gar in me teeth an toss dimny-mite bombs into th' hated city iv Havana. But look at me now. Th' war is still goin on an ivery night whin I'm countin up th' cash I'm askin meself, Will I annex Cuba or lave it to th' Cubians? Will I take Porter Ricky or put it by? An what shud I do with th' Ph'lippeens? Oh, what shud I do with thim? I can't annex thim because I don't know where they ar-re. I can't let go iv thim because some one else'll take thim if I do. They are eight thousand iv thim islands with a popylation iv wan hundred million naked savages, an me bedroom's crowded now with me an th' bed. How can I take thim in an how on earth am I goin to cover th' nakedness iv thim savages with me wan shoot iv clothes? An yit 'twould break me heart to think iv givin people I niver see or heard tell iv back to other people I don't know. An if I don't take thim Schwartzmeister down th' street, that has half me thrade already, will grab thim sure."

"It ain't that I'm afraid iv not doin th' r-right thing in th' end, Hinnessy. Some mornin I'll wake up an know jus' what to do, an that I'll do. But 'tis th' annoyance iv th' manetime. I've been re-readin about th' country. 'Tis over beyant ye'er left shoulder whin ye'er facin east. Jus' throw ye'er thumb back an ye have it as ac'rate as anny man in town. 'Tis farther thim Boohlgarya an not so far as Blewchoochoo. It's near Chiny an it's not so near, an if a man was to bore a well through fr'm Goshen, Indianny, he might strike it, an thim again he might not. It's a poverty stricken country, full iv goold an precious sthones, where th' people can pick dinner off th' threes an ar-re starvin because they have no stepladders."

"Th' inhabitants is mostly naggers an Chinymen, peaceful, indushtus an law abidin, but savage an bloodthirsty in their methods. They wear no clothes except what they have on, an each woman has five husbands an each man has five wives. Th' r-rest goes into th' discard, th' same as here. Th' islands has been ownded be Spain since before th' fire, an she's threatid thim so well they're now up in ar-rms again her, except a majority iv thim which is thruly loyal. Th' natives seldom fight, but whin they get mad at wan another they r-run a-muck. Whin a man r-runs a-muck, sometimes they hang him an sometimes they discharge him an hire a new motorman. Th' women ar-re beautiful, with languishin black eyes, an they smoke see-gars, but ar-re hurried an incomplete in their dress. I see a pitcher iv wan th' other day with nawthin on her but a basket iv oocanuts an a hoopskirt. They're no pruds. We import juke, hemp, see-gar wrappers, sugar an fairy tales fr'm th' Ph'lippeens, an export 6 inch shells an th' like. Iv late th' Ph'lippeens has awaked to th' fact that they're behind th' times, an has received much American amminition in their midst. They say th' Spanyards is all tore up about it."

"I l'arned all this fr'm th' pa-apers, an I know 'tis sthright. An yet, Hinnessy, I dinnow what to do about th' Ph'lippeens. An I'm all alone in th' wurruld. Iv'rybody else has made up his mind. Ye ask anny con-ducutor on Ar-rehy r-road an he'll tell ye. Ye can find out fr'm th' pa-apers, an if ye really want to know, all ye have to do is to ask a prom'nent citizen who can mow all th' lawn he owns with a safety razor. But I don't know."

"Hang on to thim," said Mr. Hennessy stoutly. "What we've got we must hold."

"Well," said Mr. Dooley, "if I was Mack, I'd l'ave it to George. I'd say: 'George, I'd say, 'if ye'er f'r hangin on, hang on to it. If ye say l'ave go, I dhrop thim.' 'Twas George won thim with th' shells, an th' question's up to him."—Chicago Journal.

—W. D. Liscomb, of Beaver Falls, was in the city today on business.

CONVENTION CLOSED.

Two Pittsburgers Preached at Meetings of United Presbyterian Young People, at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The closing day of the tenth annual convention of the Young People's Christian union of the United Presbyterian church of North America was Sunday, and seven separate meetings were held. They were conducted by the Rev. Dr. J. T. McCrory of Pittsburg; Mrs. Jennie Logue Campbell of Monmouth, Ill., and Rev. Dr. W. J. Reid of Pittsburg.

The convention sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. J. Q. A. McCowell of New Castle, Pa. Addresses were also made by Rev. Dr. John McNaugher of Allegheny City and Rev. Dr. W. C. Williamson of Keokuk, Ia. The closing exercises were conducted by chairman of the general committee, Rev. J. A. Alexander of Keokuk, Ia.

United Presbyterian Young People.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 8.—At the fourth day's session of the tenth annual session of the Young People's Christian union of the United Presbyterian church of North America, Saturday, devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Dr. W. G. Moorhead of Xenia, O. Mrs. Elizabeth Livingston Peak of San Francisco delivered an address on "Why I Believe the Bible to be the Word of God." Business matters occupied the remainder of the session.

CHEAPER FOOD.

General Wood Told Santiago Merchants They Must Charge Less Exorbitant Rates.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 8.—Leonard Wood, the military governor at Santiago, Saturday afternoon called a meeting of the butchers and retail provision dealers of this city. With the object of formulating a tariff for the sale of the necessaries of life, for



GOVERNOR'S PALACE AT SANTIAGO.

which the dealers have lately been charging exorbitant rates. All the dealers were highly indignant at the interference of the military authority in commercial matters, but General Wood gave them until 11 o'clock Sunday morning to agree upon moderate prices.

ROUGH RIDERS EMBARKED.

Roosevelt's Command Were Glad to Get Away From Cuba—Five Left Behind.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 8.—The rough riders came to town by rail from their camp yesterday afternoon. At the station they fell into line, each company being preceded by a red and white banner bearing the number of the regiment and the company letter. Colonel Roosevelt rode at the head of the regiment as it marched down the Alameda, skirting the water front to the dock where the Miami was moored. All the men looked fit but worn out. They presented a picturesque appearance. They will sail on the Miami and Matewan. Some wore new khaki uniforms, while others were attired in heavy blue flannel shirts with their old equipment. All expressed regret at leaving their five companions behind, but were wild with joy at the prospect of so soon returning home. They take no tents or baggage with them. The work of embarkation was very easy and was quickly performed. The men are ready and eager to return for the Havana campaign in the fall.

Of the rough riders the following remain here sick:

Second Lieutenant William Tiffany, Troop K; Corporal Edgar A. Schwartz, Troop G; and privates William Hoyle, Troop E; F. G. Whalen, Troop A, and T. D. Steadman, Troop D. They probably will leave in ten days in care of Dr. Gonzalez.

Lieutenant Stedberg of the Fourth cavalry and Lieutenant Rivers of the Third cavalry members of General Young's staff, who, since General Young left Siboney sick, have been on General Wood's staff, have been ordered to report to General Young, at Montauk Point, at once and will leave on the Miami.

A meeting of officers of the military society at Santiago was held yesterday at the palace and the election of officers took place. General Shafter was elected president; General Wheeler, first vice president, and Major Sharp, secretary.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The troops of General Shafter's command at Santiago have begun to leave Cuba for the United States. A part of the regiments of cavalry are now enroute from Santiago to Montauk Point, Long Island, as indicated by the following dispatch received last night at the war department from General Shafter:

"SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 7, 1898.

Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

"Gate City, with 550 men, Third and Sixth cavalry, has sailed for Montauk Point this morning."

SHAFTER, "Major General."

Three other transports bearing troops are expected to leave Santiago today and two are scheduled to leave tomorrow. All of them will sail for Montauk Point.

Fleet Awaiting Word.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Guantanamo bay, Aug. 8.—The fleet was still here yesterday intact awaiting word from Washington.

To Move Spanish Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The war department officials are entirely satisfied with the progress so far made toward the shipment to Spain of General Toral's army surrendered at Santiago. The vessels which are to be used for this purpose are now on the way to Santiago, and barring accidents, they are expected to arrive there about the 13th instant, when the troops will be embarked as rapidly as possible and proceed at once to Spain.

TURKEY DENIES RESPONSIBILITY.

Trying to Get Out of Paying Americans' Compensation for Losses.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 8.—The porte on Friday replied to the American demand for compensation for losses sustained by American subjects during the Armenian massacres. The reply is the same as that given to other powers, repudiating all responsibility for the losses.

In the course of the farewell audience of Dr. James B. Angell, the retiring American minister to Turkey, the sultan referred to the war between the United States and Spain. He said he was much impressed with the naval operations and the terrible execution of American guns, and had ordered the purchase of similar guns for Turkey.

Terrible Crime of a Negro.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 8.—The 18-year-old daughter of J. M. C. Howell, a prominent citizen of this county, was raped Sunday night by a negro brute, who subsequently cut her throat, severed her fingers from her hands and otherwise butchered her body in a terrible manner.

Alleged Anarchist Plot.

MADRID, Aug. 8.—El Epoca states that the police are investigating an anarchist plot against the life of a high political personage, which was to have been carried out today upon the occasion of the anniversary of the assassination of Senor Canovas del Castillo.

Returned With Gold Hunters.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 8.—The steamer Alliance arrived here last night from St. Michaels with 120 passengers, 112 of whom are from Dawson City. Of these only about 40 had gold. The amount they had between them is estimated at \$300,000.

The Sheffield club is the oldest football organization in the United Kingdom. It was started in 1855, and its minute book for 1857 is still in existence.

Weather Forecast.

Thunder showers; cooler in southern portions; light to fresh variable winds.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At Chicago—Chicago, 2 runs, 6 hits and 3 errors; Pittsburg, 4 runs, 10 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Griffith and Donahue; Gardner and Schriver. Umpires, Swartwood and Warner. Attendance, 5,800.

At Louisville—Louisville, 3 runs, 6 hits and 3 errors; Brooklyn, 8 runs, 11 hits and 0 errors. Batteries, Fraser, Altrock and Kittridge; Kennedy and Ryan. Umpires, O'Day and McDonald. Attendance, 9,000.

Second game—Louisville, 5 runs, 10 hits and 2 errors; Brooklyn, 6 runs, 12 hits and 2 errors. Batteries, Dowling and Powers; McKenna and Grim. Umpires, O'Day and McDonald.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 4 runs, 8 hits and 2 errors; Baltimore, 1 runs, 8 hits and 3 errors. Batteries, Dammann and Peitz; Nops and Robinson. Umpires, Gaffney and Brown. Attendance, 12,464.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 1 runs, 5 hits and 3 errors; New York, 12 runs, 13 hits and 2 errors. Batteries, Hughey, Gilpatrick, Carsey and Clements; Seymour and Grady. Umpires, Emslie and Hunt. Attendance, 8,500.

Second game—St. Louis, 6 runs, 11 hits and 2 errors; New York, 8 runs, 14 hits and 6 errors. Batteries, Sudhoff and Clements; Garrick and Grady. Umpires, Emslie and Hunt.

Saturday's League Games.

Pittsburg, 2; Baltimore, 1. Cleveland, 5; Washington, 1. Chicago, 13; Philadelphia, 9. Cincinnati, 2; Boston, 1. Louisville, 5; Brooklyn, 4. St. Louis, 6; New York, 6.

League Standing.

	W	L	Pc.		W	L	Pc.
Cincinnati	65	32	.670	Pittsburg	50	44	.529
Boston	58	35	.628	Phila.	42	48	.467
Cleveland	58	35	.628	Brooklyn	36	56	.391
Baltimore	52	38	.578	Louisville	36	61	.371
New York	52	41	.559	Wash.	32	59	.352
Chicago	53	43	.552	St. Louis	28	70	.286

Games Scheduled For Today.

Philadelphia at Chicago, Boston at Cincinnati, Washington at Cleveland, Brooklyn at Louisville, Baltimore at Pittsburg and New York at St. Louis.

Yesterday's Interstate League Games.

At Dayton—Dayton, 0 runs, 0 hits and 0 errors; Mansfield, 1 runs, 5 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Streit and Lattimer; Ely and Belt.

At Toledo—The game between Toledo and Youngstown ended in the fourth inning on account of a row. Game given to Youngstown, 9 to 0.

At Fort Wayne—Fort Wayne, 4 runs, 6 hits and 3 errors; Springfield, 1 run, 7 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Herr and O'Meara; Dolan and Graffius.

Saturday's Interstate Games.

Grand Rapids, 11; New Castle, 4. Springfield, 4; Fort Wayne, 3. Toledo, 13; Youngstown, 5. Mansfield, 2; Dayton, 0.



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